The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII.......NO. 6840. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1873. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

SEAL-OIL AND FISH-OIL.

INTERPRETATION OF THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON—HOW NEWFOUNDLAND AND BRITISH COLUMBIA ARE AFFECTED—CIGAR-DEALERS' TRICKS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Secretary of State has affirmed the action of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the construction of the department as to seal-oil under the Treaty of Washington. The Secretary of State, in a communication to Secretary Richardson, upon this subject, says: "It is proper to state that it was understood by the American commission to negotiate the Treaty of Washington that seal-oil was not, and was not to be regarded, as fish-oil."

NEWFOUNDLAND EVADING THE TREATY.

The Secretary of State has referred to the Treasury Department for action a letter from the United States Consul at St. Johns, Newfoundland. The Consul writes: "I have been very carefully informed that it is the intention of the merchants of Newfoundland to charter vessels to Labrador and other ports loaded with the products of Newfoundland, and then proceed to Quebec, Halifax, and St. Johns, and wait until a favorable opportunity offers to reship their cargoes to the United States as products of the Dominion of Canada. As Newfoundland is exempted from the operations of the treaty this is a transparent device to defraud our revenue. It is the opinion of our Customs officials that the penalties are so severe that this scheme will not be put in extensive operation."

BRITISH COLUMBIA UNDER THE TREATY.

A new question has arisen under the Treaty of Washington. It appears that at the time the treaty was signed British Columbia was not a part of the Dominion of Canada, and it is consequently doubtful whether that province is entitled to the benefits of the treaty as regards the free importation of fish and fish-oil. The attention of the Treasury Department has been called to the question as one of much importance to be known by our Customs officials in Washington Territory. There appears to be no section of the treaty under which British Columbia may claim the benefits, and it seems probable that the question cannot be determined without diplomatic intervention.

TRICKS OF THE CIGAR TRADE.

It appears that the strenuous opposition of the cigar-dealers to the adoption of the suggested cigar stamp box arises from different causes from those assigned. Commissioner Douglas has at no time directed the adoption of the box. He has simply called the attention of tobacco men to the box that he might receive the benefit of their suggestions. Most of the revenue officers who have examined it favor it as a device to protect the revenue. It is discovered, however, that cigar manufacturers are accustomed to sell to their customers the same grade of cigars in boxes bearing different brands, according to the ignorance or fancy of the buyers, or the necessities of the manufacturers. This box, it seems, would prevent the shifting of the cigars to suit the buyer after the stamp has once been affixed and the brand adjusted. Hence the gratuitous attacks upon the Commissioner, and the attempts to perpetuate a profitable sham of the cigar trade, which the box would prevent.

THE WAWASSET.

The Wawasset investigation was not concluded to-day, as had been expected. The proceedings to-day threw no additional light upon the origin of the disaster. Each additional witness testifies to the personal bravery of the officers at the moment of peril, and to the lamentable lack of discipline upon the boat before that time.

WEIGHING THE MAILS.

The Post-office Department is arranging schedules preparatory to weighing the mails transported by railroads throughout the country. The weighing will take place in October. Under the new law the compensation will be adjusted according to the weight of the mails, the length of the route, and the facilities offered the department.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

FREE LETTER DELIVERY.

The Post-office Department has ordered the establishment of the free-delivery system in Burlington, Iowa; St. Joseph, Mo., and Leavenworth, Kansas. The first two cities are to have six carriers each, and Leavenworth five carriers, at an annual compensation of $600. The free-delivery system has been extended to thirty-one cities since the 1st of July, the whole number now being eighty.

SURVEY OF FORT RICE RESERVATION POSTPONED.

Gen. Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota, has directed Capt. William S. Ledlow, of the Engineer Corps, to return to St. Paul from Bismarck, and postpone the survey of the Fort Rice Reservation, in Dakota, until later in the season.

TREATY WITH CROW INDIANS.

The following telegram was received to-day:

BOZEMAN, Montana, Aug. 18.

Hon. C. Delano:

The Commissioner has been successful in negotiating a treaty with the Crow Indians, by which they cede all their present reservations, taking territory one-third as large on the Missouri, near Judith's Basin.

(Signed,) FELIX R. BRUNOT, Chairman.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. Pierce Crosby has been ordered to duty as executive officer of the Washington Navy-yard. Lieut. Simons has been ordered to the Naval Academy. Lieut. Commander Charles H. Pendleton and Ensigns W. Hadden and D. D. Stewart have been detached from the Pensacola, and ordered to return home. Lieut. J. K. Progedal from the Omaha, and Lieut. S. W. Very from the Lancaster, and ordered to return home.

The Mountain Crows, numbering about 2,500, under their chiefs, Blackfeet and Longhorse, were in attendance, together with a large number of River Crows from Judith Basin and the Missouri River. The object of the council was to secure the cession of the western end of their Crow Reservation, in which are located Emigrant Gulch, and other valuable mines. About 100 miners are now, and have been for some time working upon different parts of the reservation, and during the past Spring prospectors have been roaming over a large part of it. The new mines at Clark's Fork are supposed to be upon a portion of the reservation for which the commission were negotiating. The Crows have always been friendly to the whites, and are the hereditary enemies of the Sioux. Their reservation lies between the settled part of Montana and the formerly hostile Sioux. This has been a protection to the people of Montana, and some of the settlers appreciate it, and feel like dealing justly with the Crows; but the mining part of the community will listen to nothing but getting across to a part of the reservation, more particularly the mining portion. The commission was entirely successful in negotiating a treaty with the Crow Indians, by which they cede all their present reservation. Mr. Brunot and Mr. Cree left Bezeman for South-west Colorado, via Corinne and Denver, where they hold a grand council with the Utes in the latter part of August.

CANDIDATES FOR SECOND LIEUTENANCIES.

The Secretary of War, in accordance with the provisions of the order of Aug. 1, has appointed a board, to consist of Lieut. Col. W. H. French, Second Assistant Surgeon Basil Norris, Major James R. Martin, Assistant Adjutant General, and Capt. James McMillan, Third Artillery, to meet in Washington on the 15th September, to examine the candidates recently selected for appointment as Second Lieutenants in the army.

THE KUKLUX PRISONERS.

The Attorney General has to-day recommended to the President that pardons be granted to P. Hood, of South Carolina, and Adolphus Dupriest and George Hallanday, of North Carolina, who are now serving out terms in the Albany Penitentiary for Kuklux outrages.

EXCITING SYMPATHY FOR THE MODOC SAVAGES.

A number of letters have been received here from Quakers and other friends of the Indian peace policy throughout the country, asking Executive clemency in behalf of the Modoc Indians lately on trial for the murder of Gen. Canby. Many of these letters raise the question that the trial of the offenders was illegal under the decision of the Supreme Court in the Milligan case; that the civil courts being open, the military tribunal had no jurisdiction. Another question raised is that Gen. Canby was killed while acting as a Peace Commissioner, and not as an officer of the army in war. These questions will come directly before the President for his action, as the court for the trial of the Modocs was organized in pursuance of an opinion of the Attorney General that the military court had jurisdiction in the premises. The Judge Advocate General of the Army takes the same view as the Attorney General, and will approve the finding of the court, as will also the Secretary of War. The President, however, must approve and order the execution of the sentence, and upon him will be brought a pressure to set aside the findings. The friends of the peace policy declare that when all the arguments are presented to the President he will not order the execution of the sentence of death, in view of the doubtful legality of the tribunal before which the trial took place. On the other hand, old army officers declare that the President will be guided by the opinion of the Attorney General, already rendered, and his own sense of justice; that the prisoners were guilty of every violation of the rules of civilized warfare by violating a flag of truce, and, therefore, were subject to trial by military law.

CLOTHING THE MODOC PRISONERS.

Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, commanding the Department of Columbia, has authorized the Post Quartermaster at Fort Klamath to issue to the Modoc Indian prisoners, now in confinement at that post, such small quantities of clothing as can be spared from the supply on hand to prevent unusual suffering among them. Damaged clothing will be issued if practicable.

DESERTIONS FROM THE MARINES.

The number of courts-martial ordered within the past few months in the Marine Corps for the trial of privates in that organization on charges of desertion and other misdemeanors exceeds that of any like period in the history of the navy. Courts have been organized at about the rate of one a week for some time past. The cause assigned is that proper care was not taken in enlisting men in the corps, and hence numbers were accepted whose moral standing should have disqualified them. The Marine Corps consists of but a few thousand men, and the army consists of 30,000, yet there are quite as many offenders being tried in the former as in the latter. A Marine General Court-martial has been ordered to meet in Philadelphia on the 15th of September, for the trial of Private Frederick Alexander on a charge of deserting while on duty. The Court will consist of Capt. W. G. T. Maddox, First Lieuts. L. L. Dawson, and J. M. T. Young; Second Lieuts. A. C. Kelton and W. B. Slack, and Second Lieut. H. O'Brien, Judge Advocate.

DESTRUCTION OF REDEEMED SECURITIES.

Tabular statements to accompany the annual report of Treasurer Spinner, are being prepared at the Treasury Department, and Gen. Spinner will begin work on the report proper in the course of a few days. The first table, showing the amount of moneys and securities redeemed and destroyed during the year ending June 30, 1873, shows a total of $144,793,962. The average daily destruction of fractional currency was over $110,000. The amount of legal tenders destroyed during the year was $65,019,067.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

The United States and Mexican Claims Commission held a formal meeting to-day. The supplemental treaty extending the term of the commission was filed. The American Commissioner, Mr. Wadsworth, presented for record the commission of his new colleague, Señor Manuel Maria de Zamacara, who, thereupon, subscribed the usual declaration of office. Mr. Ashton, the agent of the United States, presented the letter of appointment of Señor Eleuservio Avila as agent of the Mexican Republic. Mr. Ashton then announced formally the death of Dr. Francis Lieber, the umpire, which had occurred since the last meeting of the Commissioners, and moved that the Commissioners proceed to the election of his successor. The Commissioners stated they had already given careful consideration to this matter, which they still had under consideration, and that so soon as a solution should be reached another meeting of the commission would be called, and the result announced. The supplementary treaty does not permit the filing of any new claims, but only contemplates the adjudication of pending cases.

LOUISIANA.

M'ENERY SUGGESTS A STATE CONVENTION TO APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 19.—In response to a communication from the citizens of Monroe as to the proper course to be pursued regarding Louisiana affairs, John McEnery writes a letter advising the calling of a State convention in December, and the appointment of a committee to appeal to Congress. After reviewing the course of events in Louisiana during the past year, Mr. McEnery says the present deplorable condition of the State demands, for her rescue from certain ruin, the adoption of one of two remedies: either the rescue of her Government from the ignorance and corruption pervading almost every department, by the united action of the intelligent and honest people of the State, or an utter surrender of the State to the Federal Government, trusting that that Government may institute an honest home government that will spare the people the confiscation of their property, now gradually going on, and consequent inevitable bankruptcy and ruin. To any one educated in the theory and genius of our Government, the latter alternative is hard to accept. But any government promising a better future, however irregularly instituted, is preferable to one promising certain impoverishment and general bankruptcy. When people find themselves surrounded, as we are, by desperate and straitened circumstances, commerce decaying, agriculture demoralized, capital with mercurial wings in flight, real estate depressed and depreciated fifty per cent. since Gov. Kellogg's rule, and, in fact, all values on the decline. All this in a state of boundless resources, and simply and alone due to the fact of bad, dishonest, and illegitimate Government, possessing neither the confidence of the people at home or abroad. It is natural that they will accept relief from any hand that extends it, and will not stop to inquire as to the regularity or irregularity of the authority exercised, but I hope fate is not so imperious that we shall be driven to accept so desperate a remedy. Let us hope better of those who hold our destiny in their hands. Let us appeal earnestly to Congress, trusting that that honorable body, casting aside all political prejudice and party rule, will do simple justice to a much wronged and injured people.

LOUISIANA NEW COTTON.

SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 19.—The first bale of the new crop of cotton for this market was received to-day. It classed low middling, and sold for twenty-five cents per pound. It was raised by the same person on the same land as the first bale last year, received here on the 13th of August.

HIGHWAYMEN IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—The mail stage between Mokelumne Hill and Mokelumne City was stopped by two highwaymen two miles from Mokelumne City. They robbed the passengers, took $4,000 from Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasure-box, and destroyed the mails, papers, and all other valuables. The officers are in pursuit. The robbers are known.

THE ALBANY MURDERER.

HOW HE WAS TRACED TO CANADA.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ARREST—THE CULPRIT ABOUT TO ESCAPE, WARNED BY A FRIEND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. CATHARINES, Ontario, Aug. 19.—Emil Lowenstein, alias Louis Davison, a German Jew, was arrested here yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, by Detectives D. N. Corwin and W. H Folk, of Brooklyn, N. Y., with the assistance of Chief Cumming. The detectives had arrived in town about an hour previously, and laid information with the Chief, who at once commenced inquiries, the result of which was his arrest, near Kittow's barber-shop, opposite the Cairns House, where he had been working a few days. He had been warned that officers were in search of him by some person who came from the St. Catharines House, and had just left the shop to escape, when Detective Corwin, who had followed his informant from the St. Catharines House, came up and arrested him, placing a pistol at his head. The detectives tracked him here through a letter, which he sent to his wife a few days ago.

The prisoner was lodged in the lock-up, and last night the detectives left for the other side to get the necessary papers for his extradition. He was brought up at the police court for examination this morning, but it was found that owing to the case not being within the jurisdiction of the Police Magistrate, the prisoner must be kept until County Judge Lawder returns from his Fort William trip, which will be on Monday next. A statute of 1869, gave the Police Magistrates jurisdiction in extradition cases, but one of 1870 took away that power.

In an interview with Detective Folk, that gentleman gave a history of the case, and says the evidence against Lowenstein is overwhelming. Lowenstein's baggage at the St. Catharines House was searched; there was found a pair of sleeve-buttons, which the detective is ready to swear were worn by the murdered man.

The arrest was boldly and cleverly made, as the officers had no warrant, and the prisoner could still be released on habeas corpus. But there is no danger of any one moving in the matter, as Lowenstein has only $6 about him, and Folk is ready to make affidavit against him for larceny of sleeve-buttons. Instructions have been telegraphed for to Toronto, and there is no danger of Lowenstein's escape. J. C. Rykert, M. P. P., has been retained for the prosecution.

Lowenstein answers the description in Gov. Dix's proclamation exactly, except that he has a small goatee. The three red shirt-studs are worn by him, and the injured nail is as described. He offered to go with detectives without warrant, but our Chief of Police thought it unsafe, as he might revoke his promises before crossing the lines, and he will be extradited regularly. He seemed much depressed, and wilted down when arrested.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—The authorities here thinking that Lowenstein might write to his wife, using her maiden name for the address, learned what it was from her, and then notified the Brooklyn detectives to be on the look out for such letters. It was arranged that they should not lose the five or six hours which it would take to communicate with the authorities here, but go at once for Lowenstein wherever he was. They looked for the letters, secured one, opened it, and found that he was at St. Catherines, Canada, for which place they instantly started and captured their man.

HOW THE CLUE WAS OBTAINED.

The Brooklyn police were, yesterday, very reticent as to the means adopted by them in securing the arrest of Emil Lowenstein, and it was not until one of the Commissioners had been appealed to that any information could be obtained. The Chief at first pretended to know but little of the case, as it "was not in his hands," and Inspector Folk did not feel inclined to give any reporter information, on the ground that they had nearly spoiled the case. The Chief, however, on being closely pressed, admitted that Detectives Folk and Corwin had called upon him at Saratoga. From them he learned the following clue, which they had obtained: When Mrs. Lowenstein was arrested, she said that she had no idea of Emil's deeds, and even after Weston's disappearance, when her husband said he would have to go away, she did not suspect his crime. After being taken to Albany she told Detective Folk that she expected a letter from her husband, addressed to the Williamsburg Post-office, and that he would not write as her husband, but as her father. On Friday last the detectives received this information, and on Saturday they applied at the Post-office in Williamsburg, where they received a letter addressed, "Mrs. Lovisstein, Post-office, Williamsburg. To be kept till called for." On opening the letter the detectives found that the writer was in St. Catharines, Canada, where he intended to remain for his health. It then gave full directions where Mrs. Lovisstein could find him, the time when the train left New-York, and much other valuable information to the detectives, after which it was signed, "Your affectionate father, Charles Volkman."

Upon obtaining this valuable clue, the detectives, on Saturday, returned to Albany, but on finding that they could not leave for Niagara until Monday, they resolved to visit the Chief at Saratoga on Sunday. Having shown him the letter, and after detailing what facts had been ascertained, they, on Monday, proceeded to St. Catherines, where they arrested their man. He had disguised himself by shaving off his mustache; but the officers having his photograph, and a full description of his person and appearance, soon recognized him. The Albany authorities had issued a circular hand-bill headed "Arrest the Murderer," after which followed a description of the crime, the Governor's proclamation offering a reward of $500, and a photograph of the murderer. Beneath this was the following description, as furnished by the wife:

"Emil Lovisstein, alias Lowenstein, alias Livingston, a German who speaks broken English, a barber by trade, about twenty-four years old, five feet six inches high, weighs about 150 pounds, dark brown hair and black mustache. He has probably shaved off his mustache, and cut his hair short. In fighting recently, the nail of the forefinger of the right hand was bent, and the nail is now loose and discolored. When he left he had on a Panama hat, a suit of gray or drab check clothes, and a pair of black pants. He said before he left that he would go to St. Louis, or some place between New-York and that State; but he may have gone to Canada or the North. He will probably seek employment as a barber. If you arrest him, telegraph on at once to S. N. MOAK, District Attorney.

Dated Aug. 13. JOHN MALOY, Chief of Police.

These hand-bills had been sent to every Chief of Police throughout the country, and of course the detectives had copies; so that the disguise assumed by Lowenstein proved to be no disguise at all, but rather a clue to his identity. When the proper extradition papers are made out it is expected that the prisoner will be taken to Brooklyn, where he will be handed over to the Albany authorities, Detective Malone and Assistant District Attorney Murray having already arrived in that city for the purpose of taking him back to Albany should such a course be adopted. The reason for such a proceeding is said to be that the Brooklyn officers, who effected the arrest, can only report to their superiors in Brooklyn, and not to the Albany police.

Weston, when he left New-York, drew out all his money, having closed his account with the Brooklyn Savings Bank, from which he drew $458 05 on Aug. 2; and with the Williamsburg Savings Bank, from which he drew $102 20 on Aug. 4. From these facts it is believed that he never intended to return to his wife in Brooklyn. The Brooklyn police will not admit that they have any clues to connect Mrs. Weston with the murder; but at the same time they do not deny that one of the pistols was traced to her possession. In fact, they are still reticent on the subject. They, however, admit that the wife of the prisoner Lowenstein rendered them valuable assistance in working up the case.

PRIZE-FIGHTING.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 19.—On Saturday, at Fulton, Billy Ward and Butler fought a prize-fight, in which the latter was worsted in the eleventh round. Ward challenges the world for a fight for $500, to take place in this State three weeks after articles have been signed. Marengo Joe is his backer. Australia Kelly and Happy Jack fought twenty-eight rounds at the same place on Monday. It was decided a draw.

GEN. GRANT IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

ASCENT TO THE TOP OF MOUNT WASHINGTON—A PLEASANT EXCURSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TOP OF MOUNT WASHINGTON, WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H., Aug. 19.—The President and party reached this topmost part of the White Mountains in the early afternoon to-day, after a most prosperous ascent. They were welcomed by a large party, prominent among whom was Gov. Straw, of New-Hampshire. A hearty lunch was thoroughly relished, and soon after all started for the Twin Mountain House. The journey over from North Conway and up the great White Hills appeared to be most thoroughly enjoyed. The President's party left North Conway at 7 o'clock this morning, traveled five miles by railroad to Glen Station, then by mountain-wagons over the rough and picturesque road to the Glen House, which was reached a little before 11 o'clock. There was a great crowd awaiting the coming of the President at the hotel, and after a substantial lunch a hurried reception was given him in the spacious drawing-rooms of the house. In the company were many old friends of the President, and he was at once made to feel that he was no stranger. The start for the top of the mountain was made at noon. During the early part of the day there was a slight rain, but the weather changed before it became very disagreeable, and though the mist hung over the country the greater portion of the time, it lifted at intervals, and the glorious panorama was spread out in all its beauty before the eyes of the excursionists.

The entertainment at the Tremont House, on the top of the mountain, should be termed a dinner and an elegant one. It was given by Gov. Straw, who presided, with President Grant on his right.

The journey down the mountain after dinner was by the breezy Mount Washington Railway to the Amanozac Station, arriving there at 6 o'clock. From this point, two six-horse coaches furnished conveyance to the Ravine, the President riding with Gov. Straw, in his carriage. At the Ravine the party divided. The President and family, Speaker Blaine, Gen. Babcock, ex-Gov. Stearns, and Gov. Straw, started for the Twin Mountain House, and the rest of the pasty went down to Crawford's, and will return to Maine to-morrow. The President and family and Gen. Babcock set out for Sarotoga on this evening's train. The party has been in charge of ex-Gov. Stearns since leaving North Conway, and has received from him every attention.

HERALD FABRICATIONS.

A gentleman at the Glen House sends us the following:

GLEN HOUSE, N. H., Aug. 19.—The President arrived here at 10:30 this morning, and after taking lunch, started for the Crawford House, over Mount Washington. He told me that the account in the New-York *Herald* of the visit to Mount Desert was a pure fiction; that they did not go to the place at all, and that all the incidents on the railway trip were also fictitious and imaginary.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE—INDORSEMENT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 19.—The ninth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League convened in National Hall to-day. About 100 delegates, from all parts of the State, are in attendance. The President, Mr. William Nesbitt, of Altoona, called the meeting to order at 11 A. M. After a committee had been appointed and some financial legislation attended to, the following resolutions were offered by Mr. Wm. D. Fortin, of Philadelphia, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we declare our unfaltering adherence to the Republican Party, and regard it as the true exponent of the highest progressive sentiment of the day, and that we indorse it as the best qualified instrument to secure to all Americans the complete exercise of their constitutional and natural rights; that we indorse its nominees, and are fully satisfied with its mighty achievements, which are numbered as the great feature of this remarkable age of progress.

Resolved, That in the full belief that this party is the uncompromising friend of humanity we place our full reliance upon it, and feel justified in calling on all loyal men to uphold it as the grand advance of freedom's army.

Resolved, That in President Grant, the representative head of the Republican Party, we find a friend as true as he is a soldier brave and a patriot impartial, and that he stands pledged to use his influence to secure a national Civil Rights bill, and that we petition Congress to enact the same at its next session.

Resolved, That while we look with condemnation and horror upon the efforts of the "Fusionists" of Louisiana to obtain a recognition by Congress of their fraudulently-returned candidates, or in their efforts to have a new election ordered, we have the administration of Hon. William Pitt Kellogg as the constitutional choice of the State, legalized by the courts, acknowledged by the President, sanctioned by public sentiment, and acquiesced in by the people.

Resolved, That we commend to the intelligent, generous, and warm-hearted people of the country, North and South, those noble adopted sons of Louisiana, viz.: Gen. T. Morris Chester, Hon. A. E. Barbour, Hon. J. H. Ingraham, and Hon. J. Henri Burch, whose able advocacy of constitutional liberty, governed by law and convincing expositions of the real merits of the question involved in the Kellogg-McEnery imbraglio, make them deserving of the warmest thanks of the votaries of freedom and equal rights.

In the evening the convention was addressed by Senators Ingraham, Barbour, and Burch.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—A meeting was held this forenoon, at the Commercial Exchange, to listen to explanations of the principles and purposes of the farmers' granges. There was a small attendance of business men and others interested in this movement or desiring to learn its objects. The meeting was called to order by the President of the Exchange, Edward Kemble, who introduced J. C. Abbott, General Deputy of the Patrons of Husbandry. Mr. Abbott stated that he appeared in the capacity of a farmer, and to represent the evils under which this class had long suffered, and which it was the purpose of the organization he represented to remove. He had established these subordinate granges in Western Massachusetts, and hoped to organize a grange in Boston. He would welcome to the order not only farmers, but those in sympathy with the effort to properly regulate the great transportation questions now frequently agitating the public mind. At the conclusion of these remarks the meeting was closed, the speaker inviting those interested in forming a grange to retire into an anteroom to consult with him.

HAMPDEN PARK RACES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 19.—About 3,000 persons witnessed the opening day's programme at the Hampden Park Association races. The weather was very pleasant, but the track a little heavy from the rains of yesterday and last night. Some little delay occurred at the opening, and the usual trouble was experienced in getting the races started, otherwise the management of the day's sport gave satisfaction.

The race for horses that have never beaten 2:34 was won by Clementine beating Walter, Gold Leaf, Barney Kelley, and Rowe's Tommy. Time—2:31½, 2:37¼, 2:31½, 2:30¼, and 2:32¼. The first heat was won by Gold Leaf, and the second by Walter.

The 2:26 race was won by St. James in the first, second, and fourth heats, beating Blanche, Young Bruno, and Parke's Abdallah. Time—2:26¾, 2:27, 2:26, and 2:27. The third heat was won by Blanche.

Both the winners were favorites in the pools, Clementine selling at $100 to $40 against the field, and St. James at $100 to $80 for J. G. Brown, $35 for Blanche, $15 for Allen, and $25 for the field.

To-morrow's races are for 2:21 and 2:31 horses, and the former is expected to be the most exciting race of the season.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE STORY.

A COMPLETE FICTION.

NO REMOVALS ORDERED OR CONTEMPLATED—WHAT THE OFFICIALS HAVE TO SAY—THE ALLEGED BLACK LIST.

During the past few days a sensational story has been in circulation to the effect that a large number of the Government officials in the New-York Custom-house were to be speedily removed. The reason for so decided a step was alleged to be the discovery of numerous frauds, of more or less magnitude, which had been committed by inspectors, entry clerks, gaugers, examiners, and other subordinates. So glaring, it was declared, were these "irregularities," that the head of the United States Treasury Department had ordered the peremptory dismissal of over 100 of Collector Arthur's and Surveyor Sharpe's subordinates. Of course the publication of this statement naturally created a feeling of anxiety among the Custom-house officials for a few hours, until it was ascertained that there was not the slightest foundation in fact for the rumor.

Being well assured that the whole thing was an absurd hoax, concocted by an imaginative reporter, we paid no attention to the matter, especially as the rumored removals were denied by the Washington officials. But now that our contemporaries are endeavoring to outdo each other in building up a string of fictions in support of their assertions, it may be well to state that there is no truth in any of the different rumors touching the Custom-house.

It has been asserted, over and over again, that a "black list" is in existence, containing the names of those officials who are to be removed from the Custom-house. Indeed, one or two irresponsible persons have offered to furnish us with copies of said list, but as they were unable to give any authority for the genuineness of the paper it was, of course, declined. Now the fact is there is no such list at all. The Collector, Gen. Arthur, has no knowledge of such a document, neither has Mr. Lydecker, his deputy, seen it. Gen. Sharpe laughed when asked about the list, and thought the whole affair rather a good joke than otherwise. Nobody in Washington has seen the list, and Secretary Richardson never ordered one to be made out. The whole story of these removals is therefore a fiction from beginning to end.

In conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday Gen. Sharpe gave the following explanation of the probable origin of the rumors:

"In the first place," remarked the Surveyor, "there is no truth that a hundred, or fifty, or even ten officials are to be removed. There are, as you are no doubt well aware, investigations going on all the time in the Customs Department regarding alleged or probable irregularities on the part of importers. It is a necessity. These investigations are sometimes conducted by the Collector or his deputy of the Ninth Division, or they are undertaken by special agents of the Treasury Department, whenever they think there is sufficient grounds therefor, and over these special agents the New-York Custom-house authorities have no control whatever, as the agents report directly to the Treasury Department. Of course, whenever the Custom-house officials or the special agents find on investigation that the charges of fraud are probably true, they immediately take up the question whether any of the employes of the Government have assisted the importer in evading the law. That is necessary, because it is desirable that a repetition of such offenses may be prevented in the future. In a case which has recently been investigated [meaning the Platt & Boyd case] the frauds were found to be so large in amount that it was supposed that some of the employes of the Customs were implicated. Acting upon that theory, which, as I said before, is the invariable rule, the Special Agent of the Treasury, who had charge of the investigation, was strict and thorough in his search for evidence that would point at any of the men employed by the Government. But I am in a position to say that it is not claimed that anything has been discovered that will implicate more than three or four subordinates in the Custom-house. Even that does not amount to much, for the agent only suspects; he has as yet no evidence."

When asked if he was at liberty to give the names of those persons who were suspected, the Surveyor remarked "that it would not be proper for him to designate names, as there had been no investigation made in their case as yet, and until the Government had decided the question of guilt or innocence, the employes ought to be protected, for they have characters to lose."

In answer to a question whether the names mentioned by some of the morning papers as about to be removed for misconduct were correct, Gen. Sharpe said "most of the persons named could by no possibility be connected with the Platt & Boyd case." The Surveyor added, in conclusion: "I cannot understand how it is that the three or four men who are said to be involved in the Platt & Boyd case have been multiplied into a hundred. The only explanation I can find is that some enterprising reporter obtained the names of a number of men who had at any time something to do with Platt & Boyd's goods. Names have been mentioned which would necessitate transactions on the part of the firm for several years back, and of these officials so named many have left the Custom-house long ago, and several of the persons named in the rumors so current have occupied positions in which it was impossible for them to assist in the frauds laid to their charge. It seems to me to be very absurd for people to claim, as they really do when they say that so many men are to be dismissed, that Platt & Boyd have been able to corrupt 100 Custom-house officers. Such wholesale bribery would not remain undiscovered a week, and a firm would be very foolish to make any such attempt."

ODD-FELLOWS' STATE CONVENTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows of the State of New-York met here to-day, several hundred delegates being present. Committees on credentials, election of grand officers, certificates for Grand Lodge degrees, and returns of subordinate lodges, were appointed. Past Grand Master J. E. Smith, of Connecticut, was introduced and received with the grand honors, as was also Past Grand Master Pond, of Connecticut. The Grand Lodge degree was conferred upon nearly 200 Past Grand Masters, who were in attendance for that purpose. About the same number are still awaiting their turn. The Committee on Elections reported the following duly elected as officers of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year: Grand Master, Thomas P. St. John; Deputy Grand Master, Charles Vandervoort; Grand Warden, John W. Slebbins; Grand Secretary, Chas. V. Clark; Grand Treasurer, Jacob Russell.

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL AT ANNAPOLIS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 19.—The naval court-martial for the trial of Medical Director Marcus Duvall, Rear Admiral Goldsborough presiding, convened at Annapolis yesterday. Dr. Duvall was arraigned under the following charges and specifications: First charge—Assaulting with a deadly weapon and wounding enlisted men of the United States Marine Corps. Specification—That on or about the 4th of June, 1873, at or near the Naval Hospital at Annapolis, Md., Medical Director Marcus Duvall did, without warning, with malicious intent, discharge a double-barreled gun at and wounded private John Purcell, and drummers Frank F. Donovan and W. C. Buckley, of the United States Marine Corps. Charge second—Scandalous conduct. The specification in the second charge recites the alleged facts asserted in the specification above. Dr. Duvall pleaded not guilty to the charges. The court then adjourned until to-day.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Secretary Richardson left Long Branch for Washington yesterday afternoon.

The break in the Welland Canal, at Welland, will be repaired and navigation resumed to-night.

The first bale of the new crop of cotton was received at Charleston, S. C., yesterday, from Beaufort County. It is classed ordinary.

Lewis J. Young, of No. 37 Park-row, New-York, committed suicide at the Vermont House, Saratoga, at noon yesterday.

Mr. Whalley, who has been in Quebec, Canada, some time, collecting evidence in the Tichborne case, left on Monday night for New-York.

A collision occurred at Quebec, Canada, on Monday night between the new ship Muriel May and the brig Ann, both receiving much damage. The Ann has been beached.

The revenue steamer Colfax, has arrived at Fortress Monroe, from a cruise down the coast as far as Savannah, and reports passing in for Baltimore brig Eliza, from Matanzas.

The Massachusetts Republican State Central Committee have decided to change the time of holding the convention at Worcester to Sept. 10, as the hall was engaged from Sept. 17 to the 24th.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, Judge Morton declined to grant an injunction restraining the Boston Water-power Company from selling Back Bay lands, as prayed for by several stockholders.

Two persons escaped from the Wilton (N. H.) House of Correction on Friday night by tying bed-clothes together. One of them, a thief named James Sullivan, alias "Pickaxe," of Nashua, fell, receiving fatal injuries.

In connection with the approaching dedication of the new Masonic Temple in Philadelphia, a grand demonstration of Knights Templar will take place at the Academy of Music and Horticultural Hall, the buildings to be connected by a bridge.

The balances in the Treasury to-day were: Currency, $10,581,593; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $35,495,000; coin, $84,532,875, including in coin certificates, $43,402,400; outstanding legal tenders, $356,000,000.

The cable steamer Dacia arrived in Kingston (Jamaica) Harbor on Tuesday evening, July 29, without having recovered the lost Colon cable. The weather was unfavorable for grappling, and the Dacia, being short of coal and provisions, returned to Kingston for supplies.

Fannie Bush, colored, convicted of the murder of her infant child in Harrison County, Kentucky, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 14th November. It is stated the woman and her children were starving, and that she drowned one of them so that she might be able to provide for the rest.

The Lee Park races, at Wilkesbarre, Penn., commence to-day, and will continue three days. Ninety-one entries have been made, many of them horses from other States. The premiums amount to $4,500. The city is full of horsemen, and the weather cleared off toward evening, giving promise of a good track to-morrow.

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society at Philadelphia, last night, the question of organizing a national association, with a view to having a grand horticultural display on the occasion of the Centennial celebration, was discussed, and finally referred to a committee to confer with the Executive Committee of the Centennial Commission, with power to act.

TEXAS REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 19.—The Republican State Convention assembled here to-day at noon. A. G. Malloy, of Jefferson County, was chosen temporary Chairman. Gov. Davis made a speech, in which he asked them to act harmoniously. He did not care who they nominated, but let them be honest men. A Committee on Credentials was appointed, and an adjournment until 4 o'clock took place. On reassembling, owing to the large crowd in the hall and the hot weather, an adjournment to Pitt's Garden was ordered. Gov. Davis will be renominated.

THE WAWASSET DISASTER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—A number of passengers on the Wawasset were examined by the Steamboat Commission to-day. Among them was R. D. Beckley, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, who was the first one to discover the fire by seeing the smoke come through the sheathing over the boiler. The life-preservers were abundant, but wedged in so they could not easily be detached. He went to the bar several times for beer, and thought, though he would not be positive, that Nash, the engineer, waited on him.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTCY.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 19.—Charles Clemens, of the firm of Clemens & Bro., tobacco and wine merchants, of this city, who failed on Saturday with liabilities of over $100,000, was arrested yesterday afternoon charged with indorsing the name of Frazer & Sons on notes. The case was investigated to-day and the prisoner was remanded for further examination.

A PRISONER SHOT.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Abram Benson, who escaped from the Jail in this city, last March, with the Berry gang, (who, in making their escape, killed Jailer Fields,) again attempted to escape this morning, and was shot and fatally wounded by the watchman, Michael Boyle. Benson got out of the Jail-yard and was running at full speed, when he was ordered to halt by Boyle. He paid no attention to the order, and Boyle fired a shot over his head and again ordered him to halt. He kept on, when Boyle shot him through the head. The prisoner is now dying at the Jail.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 19.—The Penobscot County Democratic Convention was held to-day. The following were nominated for Senators: William T. Pearson, Bangor; Geo. W. Whitney, Newport; Samuel W. Haskins, Oldtown, and Isaac M. Russ, Dexter. Resolutions indorsing the platform of the State Convention and its nominees, declaring in favor of free trade, taxation of Government bonds, declaring against the Back Salary bill, and opposing the national bank system, were adopted.

WIFE-MURDER IN CANADA.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 19.—There was a tragedy in Bridgewater, Lunnburg County, on Sunday last. Peter Mailman is supposed to have lured his wife into the woods and murdered her, then set fire to the wood with the purpose of destroying all traces of his crime. The ashes of the remains of a human being, supposed to have been those of his wife, were found in the burnt district in the woods, and Mailman is now under arrest. After he came out of the woods he was heard to threaten to hang his children, and persons seeing him going into the bush with them followed him and prevented the commission of a second crime.

DEATH FROM INJURIES IN A FIGHT.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 9.—Simon Georges, a Frenchman, aged twenty-eight years, died at the Sisters' Hospital, in this city, last night, Coroner Amiraux held an inquest this afternoon, when it transpired that the deceased had a fight in a drinking-saloon at Little Falls a few nights ago, and there had his skull beaten in, which caused his death. The deceased was rather quarrelsome. He worked at Reed & Landell's powder mills at Mountain View, seven miles from here. The authorities are making efforts to ferret out and arrest the party who dealt the murderous and fatal blow.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

DISCUSSING THE LOAN IN THE CORTES—DEFEAT OF REPUBLICANS—CARGO OF THE DEERHOUND.

MADRID, Aug. 19.—The Carlists have again entered the town of Estella.

The Cortes are now engaged in the discussion of the new Loan bill, the first article of which has been adopted.

PERPIGNAN, Aug. 19.—A desperate engagement has just taken place between a force of Carlists, numbering 2,400 men, and three columns of Spanish Republicans.

The battle was fought in the open country between the towns of Berga and Caseras, and resulted in the defeat of the Republicans, with a loss of 200 men and one gun.

BAYONNE, Aug. 19.—The Carlists say that among the cargo safely delivered to them from the Deerhound were 1,750 Berdan rifles.

GREAT BRITAIN.

INAUGURATION OF THE HOLYHEAD BREAKWATER—RACING—FATAL ACCIDENT.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Work on the Holyhead Breakwater is finished, and the formal "opening" is being celebrated to-day. The Prince of Wales officiates at the ceremony, assisted by the Duke of Edinburgh.

This was the first day of the York August meeting. For the Yorkshire Oaks Stakes of 15 sovereigns each, 5 forfeit, with 100 sovereigns added for three-year-old fillies, there were but four starters out of fifty-four nominations. The race was won by Mr. Merry's ch. f. Marie Stuart; Lord Falmouth's Cicelia was second, and Mr. Smithson's Cingalina third.

For the North of England Biennial Stakes of 10 sovereigns, each with 100 added for foals of 1870, there were thirty-four nominations and but three starters. The race was won by Mr. Merry's b. c. Pantomime. Mr. Batt's ch. c. Mendip was second, and Lord Anglesey's Queen's Scholar third.

By the caving of a tunnel at Shepton, Mallet, Somerset, four workmen were killed and twenty wounded.

The weather throughout England to-day is wet, and unfavorable for the growing crops.

AUSTRIA.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT VIENNA A TAME AFFAIR.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A Vienna special to the *News* says the distribution of the prizes yesterday was a very tame affair. There were only about 3,000 persons present. The Archduke Charles Louis made a congratulatory address on the successful termination of the exposition, after which a list of the successful competitors for prizes was read.

BELGIUM.

THE IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE OF LIEGE.

LIEGE, Aug. 19.—The members of the Iron and Steel Institute of Liege have been invited to meet in the United States in 1874.

SWITZERLAND.

SUDDEN DEATH OF CHARLES, EX-DUKE OF BRUNSWICK—HIS WILL.

GENEVA, Aug. 19.—Duke Charles Frederick Augustus William of Brunswick is dead of apoplexy, at the age of sixty-nine years.

The will of the late Duke of Brunswick leaves the whole of his landed and personal estate to the City of Geneva.

PERU AND CHILI.

THREATENED DESTRUCTION OF LIMA BY WATER—LARGE FIRE IN VALPARAISO—DAMAGE BY EARTHQUAKES.

HAVANA, Aug. 19.—Late advices from Lima, Peru, report that a serious accident occurred sixty miles from that city. A body of earth, estimated at 10,000,000 cubic yards, fell from a mountain side into a valley, severely injuring a number of persons and damming up a river, the water of which had risen 100 feet above its usual height. Engineers were of the opinion that the water would soon burst its barriers, when it would rush toward Lima, sweeping everything before it and submerging the lower portion of that city.

A disastrous fire has taken place in the City of Valparaiso, causing a loss of $500,000.

The towns of Petorea, Duillota, Ligna, and Lernache, in Chili, have been greatly damaged by earthquakes.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—1 A. M.—The pressure has diminished in the North-west and over the upper lake region, where the temperature has risen slightly, and generally clear weather with light westerly to south-westerly winds; easterly to southerly winds, generally clear weather, and higher temperature are reported from the lower lake region, and thence south-westward over the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the Gulf States; increased pressure, northerly to variable winds and partly cloudy weather in the New-England and Middle Atlantic States; partly cloudy weather, with light rain and increased pressure in the South Atlantic States.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, less pressure, slightly rising temperature, easterly to southerly winds, with partly cloudy weather in the interior, and threatening weather on the coast.

For the lower lake region, falling barometer, rising temperature, south-easterly to southerly winds and clear or partly cloudy weather during the day, followed by increasing cloudiness and threatening weather.

For the upper lake region and the North-west, light to fresh southerly and westerly winds, with partly cloudy and clear weather, except in the northern portion of Michigan and thence westward to Minnesota, where threatening weather will prevail.

For the Ohio Valley and southward to the Gulf, rising temperature, light easterly to southerly winds and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the South Atlantic States easterly to southerly winds, rising temperature, and areas of light rain.

IN THE CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 68°; 6 A. M., 68°; 9 A. M., 69°; 12 M., 74°; 3 P. M., 75½°; 6 P. M., 76½°; 9 P. M., 75°; 12 P. M., 71°. Average temperature yesterday, 72⅛°.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 19.—The Democratic County Convention, at its session to-day, elected Hon. Hendrick B. Wright as Senatorial delegate to the State Convention, also four representative delegates. A resolution condemnatory of the back-pay steal was unanimously adopted.

A MEDAL FOR CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—Advices received here from Prof. Horsford, of the jury on the Commerce of the World at Vienna, state that the cartoons representing hog-slaughtering and pork-packing and the statistical tables, all prepared under the auspices of the Cincinnati Pork-packers' Association, have received the highest medal within the gift of the committee.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

WORK OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

THE CONDITION OF THE STREETS — THE OFFAL DOCK—MINOR MATTERS.

The usual semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, Prof. Chandler presiding. The attorney reported twenty cases of non-compliance with the orders of the board, and he was instructed to commence suits against the delinquents at once. At the recommendation of the Committee on Applications Dr. Wm. E. Hall was promoted to be Sanitary Inspector in place of Dr. Stiles, resigned. Allan Conroy and J. P. Ashman were appointed special inspectors on fruit, and Robert Sheehan and L. T. Brennan were also appointed inspectors, to be assigned to duty under the direction of the Sanitary Superintendent.

The bills of Francis Swift, the contractor for the removal of night-soil, offal, and dead animals from the City for the week ending on Saturday last, amounting to $993 06, were approved and sent to the Controller for payment.

CONDITION OF THE STREETS.

Sanitary Superintendent Day presented the following report on the condition of the streets in this City: I have the honor to report upon the condition of the streets and avenues of this City, as regards cleanliness, for the week ending Aug. 16, compiled from the usual weekly reports of the Sanitary Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors:

Inspector Ridson (First, Third, and Fifth Wards) sees no change for the better during the week. The following blocks are fairly paved; streets could be kept perfectly clean with reasonable effort, but are and have been for months past in a filthy condition, viz.: Vesey-street, from Jay to Franklin, two blocks; Washington-street, from Jay to Franklin, two blocks; Greenwich-street, from Jay to Franklin, two blocks; Harrison-street, from West to Greenwich, two blocks.

Assistant Inspector Lockwood (Second and Fourth Wards) reports his streets as having been unusually clean, excepting those in which the occupants of tenement-houses throw their slops into the gutters.

Inspector Tracy (Sixth Ward) reports his streets as much cleaner than last week, as a rule, but the unpaved streets at the Five Points were a sea of filthy mud. He complains of the following, viz.: Elm-street, from Canal to Franklin, dirty with street-dirt, manure, and rubbish; Walker-street, from Elm to Baxter; Worth-street, from Elm to Little Water; Pearl-street, from Chatham to Park, and Park-street, from Pearl to Little Water, were dirty with street-dirt.

Assistant Inspector Emerson (Seventh Ward) reports his streets somewhat cleaner than during the two previous weeks. During the last part of the week, Cherry-street, between Jefferson and Clinton, and the lower part of Montgomery-street, were filthy with piles of street-dirt and garbage, and with scattered rubbish.

Assistant Inspector Hughes (Eighth Ward) found his streets in a fair condition of cleanliness, with the following exceptions: The gutters of Greenwich-street, between Canal and King streets, lined with horse-manure and garbage, obstructing the flow of water; Charlton-street, between Varick and West, gutters lined with garbage and ashes. Thompson and Sullivan streets, filthy with garbage and ashes and street-dirt. He recommends that these be cleaned daily.

Inspector Bryant, Tenth and Thirteenth Wards—Streets not so clean as usual. Nos. 63, 67, 69 Mangin showed their accustomed filth. Ridge-street was unusually bad from filth, garbage, and slops in gutters. Attorney-street, between Broome-street and Delancey-street, contained garbage and was poorly swept; Clinton-street, the same. Orchard, between Canal and Hester, was full of slops and garbage.

Inspector Munde, Eleventh Ward—Second-street, between Avenues B and C, contained garbage, straw, and street and gutter filth in numerous places. Ridge-street, between Rivington and Houston, filthy with garbage. Stanton, between Willett and Clinton, corner streets, in frequent accumulations of street-filth, straw, and garbage. Clinton and Sheriff streets, between Houston and Rivington; Attorney-street, between Stanton and Houston; and Twelfth-street, between Avenues B and C, contained straw, garbage, mud, and rubbish. The Inspector repeats his recommendations that the streets should be swept oftener.

Assistant Inspector Hamilton (Sixteenth Ward) finds his streets fairly cleaned, excepting Nineteenth-street, between the Sixth and Eighth avenues, and Twenty-sixth-street, between the Eighth and Tenth avenues, in which streets considerable manure was found. The wooden pavement through Seventh-avenue was in a most deplorable condition.

Inspector Russell (Eighteenth Ward) reports his district tolerably clean, the most notable exception being Eighteenth-street, east of First-avenue.

Assistant Inspector Walker (Twentieth Ward) reports his streets in a generally good condition. Thirty-fifth-street, from Ninth to Eleventh avenue, was dirty, and Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-ninth-street, was filthy, owing to stagnant water in the depressions of the pavement.

Assistant Inspector Ewing, (lower part of Twenty-second Ward.)—The well-paved streets are clean, the rest are dirty. He calls attention particularly to Fifty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, as especially requiring paving.

Assistant Inspector Strong (upper part of Twenty-second Ward) reports his paved streets as cleaner than during last week, but Ninth-street, in the line of the railway track, should be swept more frequently. On the north side of it, 200 feet west of Tenth-avenue, and on Tenth-avenue at various points from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-fourth-street, are rocks which should be removed. The following unpaved streets are filthy with ashes and garbage: Sixty-second-street, 100 feet west of Tenth-avenue; Sixty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; Sixty-fifth-street, west of Tenth-avenue; Sixty-eighth-street, between Boulevard and Tenth-avenue, and Ninth-avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-ninth streets.

Assistant Inspector Fowler (upper part of Twelfth Ward) reports the following exception to the generally satisfactory condition of his streets, viz.: A very large mud-hole in One Hundred and Eleventh-street (unpaved) full of stagnant water, which contains filth and decomposing vegetable matter.

This report shows the usual variations. The ward which is clean one week is dirty the next. The Inspectors are looking eagerly for a time when all the streets of the City shall be properly paved.

THE OFFAL DOCK.

Special Inspector Goldschmidt, in charge of the West Thirty-eighth-street District, reports that during the past week the condition of the dock at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River, has not been as cleanly as usual for several reasons, the principal being the want of water. Owing to unknown causes, Mr. Swift's manager was forbidden to use the hydrant by the representatives of the New-York Rendering Company, and was forced to wash the dock by water drawn from the river in buckets, a slow and inconvenient method. The boats of the former contractors still occupy the lower side of the pier, preventing access to the crane. This proved a great source of inconvenience on the morning of the 14th inst. A strong gale, blowing from the northeast, drove Swift's schooner against the pier, prevented rapid working, and occasionally caused the contents of some of the offal barrels to be dropped into the river, nearly all being subsequently recovered. Some, however, were swept away. At the commencement of the week work was partially delayed, through Mr. Swift not having provided a sufficiency of barrels for the removal of the offal. This has now been remedied, and the scrap and other material are transferred directly from the carts into oil barrels and tight boxes and then loaded upon the decks of the vessels. On the 14th inst., owing to the storm, the loading was not completed until 5 P. M., instead of about noon, the usual time. Inspector Landy reports that he ordered one of the offal carts to be washed before it left the pier, but was refused the use of the hydrant by the officers of the New-York Rendering Company. In this connection I would advise that all wagons be thoroughly washed after unloading and before leaving the dock, and would recommend the board to make such order. Many of the barrels in which offal is brought from the slaughter-houses are in a very filthy condition. I have, therefore, directed the inspector on duty to order the destruction of such barrels. In the remainder of the district everything has remained *in statu quo*. The charges against McNeil, Donahue et al. were tried at Special Sessions on the 16th inst. The defendants, by advice of counsel, pleaded guilty, were fined and reprimanded.

The report was accompanied by a schedule showing that during the week ending 16th inst. the number of dead animals and the quantity of offal received at the offal dock were as follows: 102 horses, 4 cows, 2 sheep, 2 goats, 125 cats and dogs, 255 barrels of eggs, 1,914 barrels of offal, 375 pounds of condemned meat, and 3 kegs of condemned fat.

A letter was also received from Francis Swift, contractor, for the removal of offal, asking that he be put in possession of the entire pier at the foot of West Thirty-eighth-street, as it was necessary for the prosecution of the business.

In connection with the above report, Dr. Vanderpool offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the New-York Rendering Company be notified to remove all property pertaining to his company from the pier foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River, and further, that if the above order be not complied with within forty-eight hours after notification the Sanitary Superintendent be directed to carry out the orders of the board in removing said property.

A petition was received from residents of East One Hundred and Eleventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, calling the attention of the board to the bad condition of the pavement of that street, and was referred to the Sanitary Superintendent for examination and report.

A complaint from Sanitary Inspector Lockwood, in relation to the filthy and unhealthy condition of the slip at the foot of Oliver-street, East River, was received, and referred to the Department of Docks.

At the suggestion of Dr. Vanderpool, the Sanitary Superintendent was instructed to make an inspection of the Vesey-street dumping dock, and to report the result at the next meeting of the board.

Complaints were received in relation to the bad condition of the street pavements at Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-sixth street; at Madison-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street; at the southwest corner of Bleecker and Crosby streets; at the southfront of No. 75 Barrow-street; and these were referred to the Department of Public Works.

A communication was received from Mayor Havemeyer transmitting a list of twenty-one night scavengers licensed by him.

A letter was received from M. Donohue & Co., setting forth that they had discontinued the business of fat-melting at the foot of West Thirty-eighth-street, and asking that the suits pending against them for violations of the Sanitary Code be discontinued. The matter was referred to the President of the board, with power.

Dr. Endemann, Chief of the Disinfecting Corps, reported that, during the past week, 154 miles of street gutters were disinfected at an expense of $474 55, and 562 privies, 41 yards, and 44 cellars at an expense of $103 44.

Assistant Sanitary Superintendent Janes presented a report in relation to the bad condition of the pavements, flagging, and sidewalks around Catharine Market, and the matter was referred to the Department of Public Works.

The report of the operations of the board for the first three months since its organization was presented, and, being approved by the board, was ordered to be sent to the Mayor, as required by law.

The board then adjourned to Friday next.

STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

DECREASED DEATH-RATE IN THE CITY—COMPARATIVE TABLES.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Records, presented the following report at the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday:

During the week ending Saturday, Aug. 16, there were 668 deaths reported in the City. The mortality from all causes was at the rate of 35.78 deaths annually to every 1,000 persons estimated to be living. Three hundred and forty-two, or 49.71 per cent. of these deaths occurred in tenement-houses, and 101, or 14.68 per cent., in institutions.

In the previous week ending Aug. 9, the actual number of deaths was 745, or 57 more than were reported last week. Two hundred and seventy-two deaths were reported of infants under a year old, and 417, or 60.61 per cent., under 5 years, a decrease of 68 of the former and 70 of the latter in comparison with the deaths reported in the preceding week. No epidemic at present exists and the mortality continues steadily to decrease. The number of deaths from diarrheal diseases was 255, of which 224 were of children under 5 years of age, a decrease in favor of the present week of 42 in the former and 51 in the latter over the previous week.

The following condensed comparative table of mortality for the past three weeks will give the principal causes of death for that period, with abstracts of meteorological reports for the corresponding period.

Diseases.	Week Ending Aug. 2.	Aug. 9.	Aug. 16
Total deaths from all causes	889	739	888
Total zymotic diseases	494	395	333
Total constitutional diseases	122	110	138
Total local diseases	203	161	167
Total developmental diseases	36	48	31
Deaths by violence	29	20	19
Small-pox	1		1
Measles	14	8	1
Scarlatina	25	13	10
Diphtheria	28	22	18
Membranous croup	5	4	12
Whooping cough	10	7	3
Typhus fever			6
Typhoid fever	3	5	6
Diarrheal diseases, under five years	346	275	224
Diarrheal diseases, all ages	373	297	255
Alcoholism	5	7	9
Cancer	10	12	9
Phthisis pulmonalis	58	59	70
Marasmus, tabes mesenterica, and scrofula	34	19	34
Hydrocephalus and tubercular meningitis	12	14	15
Convulsions	12	16	13
Direct effect of solar heat	7	2	
All diseases of nervous system	73	54	55
Heart diseases	23	12	16
Pneumonia	26	24	19
Bronchitis	10	9	17
Bright's disease and nephritis	30	16	22
Deaths by suicide	2	6	1
Deaths by drowning	6	5	1
Puerperal diseases	3	5	5
Deaths in institutions	92	87	101
All deaths of persons seventy years of age and upward	25	17	30
Total deaths in children under one year	432	340	272
Total deaths in children under two years	533	435	372
Total deaths in children under five years	607	487	417

Comparative statement of contagious diseases for the two weeks ending Aug. 16, 1873:

Week ending Aug. 9—Typhus fever, 0; typhoid fever, 5; scarlet fever, 26; measles, 6; diphtheria, 27; small-pox, 1.

Week ending Aug. 16—Typhus fever, 0; typhoid fever, 5; scarlet fever, 28; measles, 3; diphtheria, 24; small-pox, 0.

Abstract of meteorological observations from Central Park Meteorological Department, for the three weeks ending Aug. 16, 1873:

Barometer—Inches.	Week ending Aug. 2.	Aug. 9.	Aug. 16.
Mean	30.070	29.962	30.046
Maximum	30.184	30.286	30.186
Minimum	29.910	29.900	29.840
Range	.274	.386	.340
Thermometer—Degrees.			
Mean	78.1	75.7	69.7
Maximum	89.0	89.5	85.0
Minimum	69.0	63.0	62.0
Range	20.0	26.5	23.0
Rain fall during week—Inches	1.91	.48	.34

FOREIGN CITIES.

The number of deaths registered in London, for the week ending July 26, was 1,609, of which 850, or 52.83 per cent., were children under five years. The annual death-rate per 1,000 persons estimated to be living in London, during the week ending July 26, was 25; Birmingham, 22; Liverpool, 28; Manchester, 32; Glasgow, 35, and Dublin, 20. For the week ending July 19, the death rate per 1,000 persons living in Brussels was 21; Berlin, 47; Vienna, 31; Rome, 28; Florence, 37; Amsterdam, 21; Copenhagen, 27.

THE SANITARY BUREAU.

The following is a record of the work performed in the Sanitary Bureau for the week ending Aug. 16, 1873: The total number of inspections made by the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors was 2,239, as follows, viz.: Ten public buildings, 969 tenement-houses, 239 private dwellings, 156 other dwellings, 67 manufactories and workshops, 82 stores and warehouses, 79 stables, 24 slaughter-houses, 9 fat-rendering establishments, 1 lard-rendering establishment, 1 bone-house, 1 pork-packing establishment, 1 bone-burning establishment, 1 pier and bulkhead, 1 dangerous building, 1 uninhabitable dwelling, 14 sunken and vacant lots, 92 yards, courts, and areas, 80 cellars and basements, 77 waste-pipes and drains, 166 privies and water-closets, 137 street gutters and sidewalks, 6 dangerous stairways, 2 cisterns and cesspools, 2 smoky chimneys, 1 public sewer and drain, 20 other nuisances. 881 reports were received from the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors; 117 complaints have been received and referred. The Disinfecting Corps have visited 27 premises where contagious diseases were found, and have disinfected and fumigated 24 houses, 27 privy-sinks, together with clothing, bedding, etc.; 154 miles of street gutters, 562 privies, 41 yards, and 44 cellars, reported by the inspectors, were also disinfected; 111 permits have been issued for the discharge of cargoes; during the week 193 permits were granted to scavengers to empty, clean, and disinfect privy-sinks.

HARBOR MASTER JOHNSON'S CASE.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1873.

Capt. Henry W. Johnson, Harbor Master Fifth District:

DEAR SIR: Having had the best of opportunities for observing and testing the administration of the duties of Harbor Master of the district in which you are located, it affords us much pleasure to bear witness to your incessant and intelligent devotion to the duties of your office, and the impartial manner in which you have assigned berths to the vessels requiring to discharge or load in your district.

A faithful and impartial officer will always meet with obstacles in the performance of his duties, and find some who will complain against and misjudge him. We therefore take especial pleasure in congratulating you upon your honorable acquittal of the charges made against you, after the late investigation held by the Captain of the Port, and trust that you will continue to merit the approbation of the ship-owners of the Port of New-York by a perseverance in the faithful and impartial manner in which you have hitherto administered the duties of your office. Very respectfully, yours, &c..

(Signed,) Brett, Son & Co., Boyd & Hincken, Henry Moes, George F. Bulley, E. Sanchez y Dolz, H. D. & Q. W. Brockman, L. A. Lampsey, Jacob Weschimider & Co., Rugert Bros., Borland, Dearborn & Williams, Heinz, Stos. E. Kelley, B. J. Weinberg, J. D. Hurlbut & Son, C. W. Bertaux, H. G. Loud & Co., Pendergast Bros. & Co., J. P. Williams, G. Franck Dieckman Bros., Evans, Ball & Co., Southstreet; D. R. Nowell, Front-street, Vernon H. Brown, Pearl-street; R. H. Drummond & Co., Wall-street; Lawrence, Giles & Co., William-street; William Gulon, Wall-street; Yates & Porterfield, Wall-street; Simonson & Chesebrough, Wall-street; Marcus, Hunter & Co., South-street; Joseph Foulke's Sons, Beaver-street; I. Agostini, Beaver-street; Theodore Foulke, Beaver-street; Dovale & Co., South-street; Walsh, Field & Way, South-street; Miller & Houghton, South-street; Isaac R. Staples, South-street; Barling & Davis, South-street; Crocker, Wood & Co., South-street; Snow & Burgess, No. 66 South street; E. M. Stackpole, Pearl-street; Mailler & Quereau, No. 108 Wall-street; Jas. A. Patterson, E. S. Powers, Biggs & Co.

To Messrs. Brett, Son & Co., and others:

GENTLEMEN: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a communication signed by you, the substance of which sustains me fully in my duty as Harbor Master, and congratulating me upon my honorable acquittal in the late investigation, for which please accept many thanks.

I am very confident of your ability to judge my actions in said duty, and you may rest assured that it has been a pleasure at all times to do the same, irrespective of favor.

The few obstacles which were placed in my way at the start have been cleared away. It has been my purpose since my appointment, and always will be, to carry out the wishes of Gov. DIX, for in so doing I am confident I will serve you as you wish to be served.

Thanking you, I remain, respectfully yours,

H. HENRY JOHNSON.

ENGLAND'S PARLIAMENT.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION—A SERIES OF BLUNDERS—HOW A SPEECH WAS READ BEFORE ITS DELIVERY.

The London *Standard* of Aug. 6 says: "The ending of the session yesterday was worthy of the manner in which it has been conducted by the Government throughout. The House of Commons met yesterday at 1:30 o'clock, and proceeded with just such a miscellaneous lot of questions as usually fill up the interval between the Speaker's arrival in the House and the arrival of Black Rod. Among the interrogatories to the Treasury bench was one from Mr. Boord, the newly-elected member for Greenwich, who put a question on a subject which excited a good deal of interest in that borough during the last fortnight. But, on the whole, the half hour before the prorogation of the moribund Parliament was due had little to interest the faithful few among the Irish members who remained to see the last of the House, and the still fewer of the English members who lingered about the familiar haunts which they may not revisit. The Speaker had called on all the gentlemen whose names were before him on the paper, and there literally remained nothing for the right honorable gentleman to do when the time for the prorogation arrived. But there was yet some time to wait. The hitch was, that though the royal speech at the prorogation had been settled at a council at Osborne, on Monday, there had not arrived at Westminster the Treasury messenger who brought the royal assent to the bills which had only passed the Houses on Monday afternoon. There was the first Commoner in the land waiting; there were the all-powerful Commons waiting too. The Peers had met and were waiting, as well as the members of the Lower House—and still the Treasury messenger did not turn up. The Queen's speech could not be read until the Appropriation and other bills had received the royal assent; but while both Houses were waiting, a Scotch member brought an evening journal containing a copy of the Queen's speech. Five minutes afterward another and another and another evening paper came on the scene, some in the hands of legislators, some in the possession of journalists. The very public admitted on sufferance to the antechambers of legislation were reading the gracious message of the sovereign before it had been read to the Legislature. The joke was altogether too good, and members began to inquire to what they owed it. There has been an understanding that the newspapers shall not print her Majesty's speeches or messages until after the hour fixed for their delivery, and the journals had duly abided by the contract. But the hitch originated with, and was entirely due to, the Government. It is almost incredible, but it is strictly the fact, we believe, that the messenger of the Treasury, which must have known there was no time to spare, did not leave London with the copies of the bills till yesterday morning, and then was unprovided with any special facilities for getting to Osborne and back in time for the prorogation. Economy was once more the order of the day, and the two Houses of Parliament were kept waiting for two hours, simply because the trusty messenger had to proceed by ordinary train and by ordinary ferry steamer to obtain the signature of her Majesty to the commission authorizing the five peers nominated therein to sanction the bills which had been passed by the Lords and Commons. In point of fact the Legislature was once more snubbed by the Government, whose combined carelessness and so-called economy kept the Houses waiting doing nothing for two hours. It need hardly be said that there was less indignation than laughter over the affair, but it was no less discreditable to those who are responsible for it.

At 3:30 the Treasury messenger arrived, and then there was another hitch. It was impossible to complete the commissioners appointed under her Majesty's sign manual, for one of them had gone away, no doubt failing to perceive why he should waste time to be better employed at the Foreign Office by dancing attendance on a Treasury messenger. It was 3:55 when the Lords Commissioners took their seats, robed and capped, as follows: On the right hand of the Lord Chancellor were the Earl of Beasborough and Earl Cowper, and on his left Earl Granville and Viscount Sydney. As soon as they had taken their places—the House being composed of the Duke of Rutland and Viscount Hardinge, who were stared at by half a dozen ladies and as many people in the strangers' gallery—Col. Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, was directed to summon her Majesty's faithful Commons. He went, preceded by Inspector Denning and two officers of the Upper House, across the octagon lobby, where strangers were by no means inconveniently numerous, to the door of the Commons, which was, according to custom, shut in his face. As though duly impressed with the solemnity of the part he had to play, Col. Clifford struck the door of the Lower House three times with the base of his ebony and gold rod, which proved an effectual open sesame, for the heavy portals swung lightly on their hinges and revealed the Speaker once more in the chair, from which simple *ennui* had long driven him. Bowing at the door-sill, bowing again at the bar, and bowing yet once more at the table, Col. Clifford summoned the faithful Commons to the Upper House. In pleasant chat the Speaker, in due state, and Black Rod, went to the gilded gates, which closed behind them, and then the speech was read. On leaving the House of Lords the Speaker, and the twenty or twenty-five members who accompanied him, returned to the Commons, and then, as if there could be no end to the muddling of the day, it was a quarter of an hour before her Majesty's speech could be officially had—it would never have done of course to take it from one of the newspapers which half the members present had in their hands—to be read by the Speaker, according to custom, to the Lower House. But at last even this was done, and there was nothing more but the usual friendly handshaking between members and the Speaker to note of the session of 1873, muddled to the last."

A SAVANT'S DEATH.

SAD SCENES ATTENDANT ON THE DECEASE OF M. CHASLES.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* summarizes from the Paris *Figaro* a melancholy account of the death of the savant Philarète Chasles at Venice. During the night his niece, Mme. Schultz, and his grand-niece heard him moaning and went to his room. They found he had been attacked by Asiatic cholera, and immediately sent for the doctors, who at first sight saw that there was nothing to be done. They ordered some iced champagne and went away. Once it was shown that M. Chasles had been attacked by cholera, an attempt was made to oblige Mme. Schultz to leave the sick man's chamber, where she was endeavoring to warm his hands and feet. She resisted this order in the most energetic way, and half an hour afterward an honest-looking gendarme arrived and took up his post at the door. All communication with the rest of the world was cut off, and Mme. Schultz could not even obtain permission to embrace her daughter, who was sobbing outside the door. She was a prisoner, and neither tears nor entreaties could move the gendarme, who did not appear to enjoy his post. His disconsolate air, in fact, touched even the dying man, who exclaimed, "If *Figaro* were aware of this! a sick man abandoned by his doctors and guarded by a gendarme." After a violent seizure, poor M. Chasles became more calm, and, wishing to get up, left his bed, but fell on the floor. Mme. Schultz, herself very ill, tried in vain to raise him, and implored the aid of the gendarme, who was looking on without moving. "Madame," replied this functionary, "it is quite enough for him to shut up with the sick, not wish to catch the cholera." However, on being promised a reward, the man took up the mattress, and, using it as a protection, lifted M. Chasles up and got him into an armchair, and then resumed his post. Several times the dying man murmured, "Air, air!" as Goethe demanded "Light, light!" and after ten hours of suffering he expired. When all was over Mme. Schultz left the room, but in the evening she desired to return and see once more the remains of her uncle. But the gendarme, who had been inside the room, was now outside, and refused her permission to enter. However, Mme. Schultz managed to get in by a side door, but when she desired to leave again she was once more imprisoned, and there she was kept for thirty hours, although the body was in an advanced state of decomposition. At last the undertakers came, dressed in red and wearing black masks, and the body was removed. Only one friend, a young Venetian, could obtain permission to follow the coffin and see where the dead man was buried. Mme. Schultz wished to take her departure from Venice, but she was informed that she could not leave for five days, for fear she should carry the cholera with her. She managed, however, in the end to get away in two days. As she was in the act of leaving her hotel the terrible gendarme stepped up to her and said, "Pardon, Madam, you have forgotten your umbrella."

COTTON CULTURE IN INDIA.

A correspondent in Calcutta writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* that Sir George Campbell is endeavoring to improve the cotton crop of Bengal. Hitherto the Bengal cotton has been short in fibre and low in price. The climate and the soil hold out a reasonable expectation of producing a more valuable staple, and the Lieutenant Governor has gone into the project with his characteristic energy. European enterprise can produce a fibre in Lower Bengal but little, if at all, inferior to the Sea Island cotton. But European enterprise can not make it pay. An English planter or agriculturist must obtain so large a return on his capital and supervision in India that he cannot compete with the native husbandman in the actual rearing of any ordinary crop. Thus, the indigo-planter does not himself grow the indigo which he manufactures into dye. The tea-planter cultivates his garden with a profit only because he has to import labor from a distance for the purpose, and his skill in organization thus comes into play. Sir George Campbell has, therefore, endeavored not so much to direct British capital to the actual cultivation of cotton as by practical experiments and a wider diffusion of knowledge on the subject to enable the native husbandman to enhance the value of his crop. A series of official papers is published in the Bengal *Gazette* on the subject. Bengal has already the monopoly of the jute fibre, and if its peasantry could only learn to utilize their advantages in soil and climate, they might within the next twenty years revolutionize the cotton trade of the world. It is satisfactory to find that the official feeling against British enterprise in India is disappearing in the presence of the actual results.

SPAIN.

THE RELATIONS OF FRANCE AND THE NEW REPUBLIC—DETAILS OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF CADIZ.

The following is the text of the important semi-official statement concerning the relations between France and Spain, sent to the French papers and printed therein:

"The attitude of the French Government in presence of the events which now agitate Spain is, on the other side of the Pyrenees, attacked by all parties. Some reproach France with not giving the Spanish Government sufficient energetic assistance against the Carlists, and even go so far as to accuse the French Government of sympathy with that party. The Carlists, on their side, reproach France with not remaining sufficiently neutral in the struggle, and with permitting the transit of arms destined for the Spanish Government, while those destined for the Carlists are seized, and Carlist refugees arrested. Our private information enables us to state that, whatever may be said to the contrary, the policy of our Government toward the crisis through which Spain is now passing may be resumed in one word—Neutrality. It takes the part of neither one side nor the other. The Government of the Spanish Republic not having been recognized by France, our relations with it are purely officious; to us it is purely a Government *de facto*, with which friendly relations are kept up, but to which no public or official aid or assistance can be given. The difficulties are purely interior, and France has nothing whatever to do with them. Our position may therefore be summed up as follows: To assure on the frontiers the inviolability of our soil, and in the interior of Spain the protection of our countrymen. The first of these two necessities is provided for by the troops placed along the frontier; our Consuls have received instructions to satisfy the second. In the event of a town being besieged or bombarded, they are bound to demand the contending parties to respect the rights of foreigners by allowing our countrymen the necessary time to place themselves in security; they ought to demand what was very justly but in vain demanded by the foreign Ministers in Paris from the Germans during the siege. Should these demands not be satisfied, events will decide what course the French Government must adopt. With regard to the factions which are fighting in the South and on the coasts of Spain, the same rule of neutrality is imposed on us. Whether the ships that have revolted against the Government be considered pirates or not, and whether the example recently given by a foreign navy may be praised or blamed, when those ships remain in Spanish waters we must not be guilty of any act of hostility toward them, for if we demand the inviolability of our frontier we must also respect the territory and waters of Spain. If those vessels proceed on the high seas and cause any risk to our merchant navy, it will then be necessary to guarantee the protection of our commercial interests, but this is not yet the case. The principle of non-intervention, therefore, inspires all the policy of our Government toward Spain. That policy agrees with the general policy of France abroad; it is inspired by the prudence which counsels a nation not to interfere in the intestine struggles of a neighbor, since that intervention might provoke sad reprisals on our countrymen; time and circumstances often change the nature of such intervention, and give it a gravity which it did not possess at the beginning."

The Gibraltar *Chronicle* of the 28th ult. contains the following letter from Cadiz, dated July 27:

"The firing recommenced at 3 A. M. yesterday and continued to be very heavy until noon, when it slackened until 8 P. M., and then entirely ceased, and it had not recommenced at 11 A. M. to-day, when we lost sight of the forts. The ships did not appear to suffer any damage, but we saw several large shells burst over them. The arsenal did not appear to be reached by the Reds' shells. On the other side a magazine near San Fernando Mole exploded at 9 A. M., and we heard this morning that two batteries had their guns dismounted. The Reds have only some light guns in position, but several heavy mortars; the firing from the latter was extremely wild. The guns or mortars are served by artillerymen who have joined the Reds. There are six very heavy guns lying on the wharf at Cadiz, but I am told the Reds cannot find means of transporting them to San Fernando. I doubt, also, if they have ammunition for them. The positions occupied by the two parties appear as follows: The Reds have batteries planted from San Fernando Mole, in front of the San Carlos barracks, to the bridge of the road leading to Puerto Real. (The railway bridge has been broken down by the Carraca people.) These batteries are from 2,000 to 3,000 yards from the arsenal or the ships. Puntales Castle and Gorda Tower fired an occasional shot, but they were completely out of range. The ships were moored heads down the river, and carried the national flag at each masthead. Seven ships took part in the action, using their heavy guns only. It did not appear as if the arsenal batteries fired at all. We could not see the effect of their fire, except in the explosion of the magazine at 9 o'clock, but their guns were much heavier, and the fire more continuous than the Reds. No buildings appear damaged. Large red flags fly from the barracks, the Captain General's house, San Carlos, all the forts and Government buildings in Cadiz, the Trocadero, and a few buildings in Puerto Santa Maria. Every preparation was made to renew the fire this morning. A train left Cadiz with guns and ammunition to make good the disabled batteries at 7 o'clock last night. All the Cadiz militia are at San Fernando. The steamer Piles got to sea about 9 o'clock this morning during foggy weather. Her object is unknown. Two gentlemen who left Seville yesterday report that no troops have arrived there. Those that set out from Cordova have returned. The Carraca people are full of confidence, and say they will take San Fernando at the point of the bayonet to-morrow. If this happens, the militia will fly to Cadiz, and, it is feared, will commit atrocities. There is free communication between Cadiz and Puerto Santa Maria and Rota by steamers, several times daily. These vessels, and most others in the harbor, fly the red flag. Passengers are allowed to pass out of the city, but without baggage, unless they are foreigners. Business is at a stand-still. The steamer Cadiz sailed for Lisbon with several refugees on the 21st. Among them Admiral Arias, brother of the officer commanding at Carraca, and the Alcalde of Puerto Santa Maria, both of whose lives were sought by the Reds. The Admiral remained a guest with Capt. McCrea, of the Triumph, until the Cadiz was under way, and an attempt was made at 4 P. M. to take the Alcalde out of the Cadiz, but he was fortunately hid away and could not be found."

ATTEMPT AT A TRIPLE SUICIDE.

The Birmingham *Post* of Aug. 6 says: "An extraordinary case of attempted suicide by three young women occurred on Tuesday night, at Springhill, Birmingham. Shortly after 9 o'clock a young man named Henry Vaughan was passing along the canal side, near to Spring-hill, when he heard screams proceeding from the water near to the boiler-works. On looking in the direction whence the screams came he perceived three females struggling together in the water. Vaughan at once ran to the spot and tried to rescue them, at the same time calling for assistance. Several men came in answer to his calls, and by their aid the females were got out. Their names are Rachel Arnold, residing in Aberdeen-street; Phœbe Shott, No. 27 Ingleby-street, and Harriet Fowkes, back of No. 27 Ingleby-street; and their ages ranged from seventeen to twenty-one years. Arnold and Shott were tied together with a shawl, and when they came out of the water they were in a very exhausted state; but they soon recovered sufficiently to be able to walk home. It was not so, however, with Fowkes. It was noticed that when she was in the water she appeared to be underneath the other two girls, and when she came out she was unconscious, and in that condition was carried home. Mr. E. T. Burton, surgeon, of Spring-hill, was sent for, and on his arrival he used means for the recovery of Fowkes, who would undoubtedly have been entirely drowned if she had remained in the water a little longer. With proper treatment, it is expected she will recover. Police Constable Bacon was summoned to the house, and removed the girl to the work-house, and afterward took Arnold and Shott into custody. As to what motive prompted the unfortunate girls to attempt suicide nothing definite is known. It was stated that Fowkes wanted to go to West Bromwich for some purpose with Arnold and Shott, and that her mother made an objection which offended her. She then left the house, and went with the other girls to a public house, where they drank a quantity of spirits, Fowkes treating her companions. They left the public house partially intoxicated, and were not seen again until they were found in the canal. All of them were employed at Messrs. Nettlefold & Chamberlain's screw manufactory. The affair created much excitement in the neighborhood."

MARSHAL M'GRATH SUSPENDED.

Mayor Havemeyer rendered the following decision yesterday in the case of Marshal McGrath, of the Marine Court, who was charged by Counselor J. W. Lawton with attempting to black-mail two of his clients, whom he had arrested, out of $20, and locking them up in the County Jail in default of payment:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1873.

Thomas McGrath:

SIR: The complaint against you, preferred by J. Warren Lawton, Esq., and others, for attempting to extort excessive fees on the arrest of the Captain and mate of the brig Altavela having been duly heard and examined, it is hereby ordered that you be suspended from the office of City Marshal, and you are hereby forbidden to discharge any of the functions of said office for the space of one month from this date.

W. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.

A copy of the decision was forwarded to Marshal McGrath yesterday afternoon.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

DISTURBANCES IN THE STATE OF COLOMBIA—TROUBLES WITH THE PRIESTS IN GUATEMALA—PERUVIAN NEWS.

PANAMA, Aug. 10.—Although the revolutionary movement which took place recently has been put down, and the troops have returned from Chiriqui, matters continue in a disturbed state in Panama. Almost every night there are rumors of an intended revolution, and people go to sleep with the fear that a hostile encounter between the people of the suburbs and the Government forces inside of the walls may take place before daylight. A few days ago the present Secretary of State, Mr. Bermeudes, was caught outside the walls taking a walk, when he was set on by a mob of the Liberal or Correoso party, and received some rather severe wounds in the head. The police happened to arrive at the time, and by so doing probably saved his life. The fact is, the present Neira Government is becoming unpopular, the President, Gen. Neira, not pleasing the leaders of the party that elected him. He has been returned to power in spite of them, by the interference of the national force here. He has banished the principal men of the Correoso Government, suspected of plotting against him, but his position is, nevertheless, by no means secure, and a movement by the Liberal Party against him may take place at any moment. He has thus the Liberal or black party against him, and cannot expect much, if any, aid from the white or Conservative Party, who, although desirous of being in power, do not care much about fighting for it. The general feeling is in favor of the return to power of ex-President Correoso, now Minister of Colombia in Costa Rica. He lately addressed a letter to Gen. Neira, reproaching him bitterly for his ill-treatment and persecution of the very men and party that elected him to the Presidency, and advising him to change his tactics or be prepared for the consequences. As soon as the malcontents find a leader, an onslaught will, doubtless, be made on the State troops of Gen. Neira. The latter has issued a decree convoking a Constituent Assembly to reform the Constitution of the State, and so endeavor to ward off the storm.

The "Pichincha" battalion has been recalled to Bogota, and its place taken by fifty men and officers of the battalion "Sapadores," whose duty it is to protect the transit route across the Isthmus.

The United States steamer Canandaigua, which had been stationed for some time in the Harbor of Aspinwall, has gone to Jamaica to telegraph for orders. It seems her sick list amounted to some sixty cases of intermittent fever

THE ROYALIST FUSION.

THE ORLEANS' VISIT TO CHAMBORD—SPECULATIONS AS TO ITS SIGNIFICANCE—TONE OF THE FRENCH NEWSPAPER PRESS.

Several interesting dispatches to the London *Times* in relation to the alleged attempt at fusion, already mentioned in these columns, appear in that journal. Under date of Aug. 5 the correspondent telegraphs: "For some days past the most contradictory rumors have been in circulation relative to the departure of the Comte de Paris for Vienna.

According to information derived from an authentic source, it appears that the Comte de Paris left here on Thursday evening last, accompanied by the Prince de Joinville, direct for Vienna. The Comte de Chambord was not made acquainted with the intentions of his cousin, in order to prevent any fresh declaration from him, and also to prove that the visit was quite spontaneous, and due solely to the initiative of the Orleans Princes.

It is absolutely certain that the Duc d'Aumale, when consulted by his nephew upon this subject a week or ten days ago, recommended that he should make the journey. Immediately after obtaining the assent of his uncle the Comte de Paris resolved to make the visit, the principal object of which is to fulfill the promise given by his friends on the 8th of June, 1871, in return for the vote of the Legitimist Party upon the question of the abrogation of the laws of exile.

A first attempt to pay this visit at Chambord having failed in consequence of the publication of the letter upholding the white flag, the Comte de Paris resolved to fulfill the promise given by his friends when the Assembly had adjourned.

When about to depart, the Comte de Paris expressed himself to this effect: 'I am glad to be able to fulfill a duty, and to carry out a promise given by friends in my name. I know not what may be the result of this journey, but be assured that I do not undertake it with a view of provoking a rupture.'

A dispatch sent from Vienna this morning announces that the Comte de Paris was received at 11 o'clock by the Comte de Chambord. The Prince de Joinville was received yesterday. The Comte de Paris himself desired that his journey should not be known until after his reception by his cousin, for in the event of such interview not having been granted the Vienna Exhibition would have supplied a sufficient reason for the presence of the Comte de Paris in that capital. Moreover, it is not thought that at that interview there was much of politics discussed.

But this visit had become indispensable in the opinion of the fusionists in order to enable them to come to an understanding with regard to common Parliamentary action. What is certain about the journey is that it has become a subject of the greatest general interest, and is already violently attacked by all the parties opposed to it. At present no news has been received as to the result of the interview, which of itself is a point of some importance.

In consequence of a note pointing out the course the French Government means to take with reference to Spain, the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires went to-day to Versailles to point out that the note in question placed on the same level the Carlists and the Spanish Government. The Chargé d'Affaires declared that in the absence of instructions from his Government, which had not had time to reach him, he should make a distinct reservation with regard to the equal treatment the French Government seemed inclined to apply to the Carlists and the regular Government of Spain."

On Aug. 6, the correspondent telegraphs: "According to the news brought last night at 11:30 o'clock, the following is the text of a note received from a political personage of high importance, who is in a position to be correctly informed:

'The Comte de Chambord received the Comte de Paris this morning. The interview was cordial, and it appears certain that political questions were not then discussed. It was difficult to suppose that it could be otherwise. The Comte de Paris had just brought his cousin, in his own name and in that of his family, expressions of feelings of respect and deference. He had no mandate or position authorizing him to discuss with him the conditions which might make the monarchic restoration possible in France, for these conditions lie exclusively within the competency of the National Assembly. But it is established by this visit that the Orleans Princes will no longer be an obstacle to reconciliation between France and the Prince who represents the monarchic tradition.'

This note, which comes from an important member of the Fusionist party, leads to the supposition that the Comte de Paris, at this interview, referred to the authority of the Assembly in order not to decide on questions of the Government without the Parliamentary sanction, which the Comte de Chambord believes he can dispense with. The first interview will accordingly in no respect change the relative positions of the two parties, and will leave intact the problem of a political understanding between the two branches of the family, a problem which the fusionist party in the Assembly on one side, and the Comte de Chambord on the other, consider themselves alone authorized to solve."

On Aug. 5, the Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* writes: "It seems now to be established beyond the possibility of a doubt that the Comte de Paris has gone to Vienna, that he will see M. de Chambord, and that the fusion will be seriously attempted. I have so very fully expressed in previous letters the apprehensions excited among those who would like to see the Orleans family on the throne respecting this attempt that I need not revert to the matter at any length. I will confine myself to laying before you an article from the *Débats*:

'All the world has read by this time the letter sent from Frohsdorff, on July 28, by the Comte de Chambord to M. de Casenove de Pradine, a member of the Assembly. Those who remember the Count of Chambord's manifestoes, his letters addressed to various persons, and especially to the Bishop of Orleans, can entertain no doubt as to the tendency of his mind and the direction taken by his views. Those views mean the absolute exclusion of all that modern thought has done for France; they imply absolute opposition to certain *faits accomplis* which can by no possibility be undone—such as the independence of Italy, and the destruction of the temporal power of the Pope; finally, they imply the professed avowal of a spirit of religious intolerance, which manifests itself by the most bitter recriminations. The Comte de Chambord, whose courage it is impossible not to admire in this perilous contest between the defeated *ancien régime* and the new régime that has everywhere prevailed, has made known his views by successive abdications. One day he abdicates the conquests and reforms of the French revolution, and makes his opinions and principles date from before '89; on another occasion—as in the recent letter to M. de Pradine—he renounces his own party, very nearly the totality of the monarchical party, to join an ephemeral minority—espousing the cause of the vanquished—(we don't blame him for that)—but above all specially espousing their pretensions, which it is impossible to reconcile with freedom of conscience. Thus it is with those members of the Assembly who were vanquished in the vote of July 24 [about the Sacré Cœur] as they would be throughout the country—it is with that infinitesimal fraction of his own party that the Comte de Chambord enters into political communion against his own party itself. He thus creates for himself in France a solitude where none will find him out—a kind of hermit's cell—wherein he shuts himself up far from our modern world, as an angry and soured misanthrope. But irritation in politics, however respectable be its source, leads to nothing and is good for nothing.'

The *Débats* then adds, and it is to this portion of its article I would specially venture to direct your attention:

'The Princes of Orleans, however great their respect for the head of their royal house, have a right not to be identified with his policy, if indeed it can be called a policy. There has been much told during these last few days of a journey of the Comte de Paris to Frohsdorff. The letter to M. de Cazenove de Pradine was calculated to suspend it. However that may be, the eldest son of the Duke of Orleans, we may be sure, will not abdicate the principles his illustrious father has not only infused in the blood of his veins, but has left him as a legacy in his will.'

You will remark that the opinion of the *Journal des Débats* respecting the views, and, I may add, the duty, of the Comte de Paris, coincides precisely with that which was set forth in my yesterday's letter. That he should have gone to Frohsdorff is, I think, a mistake; and the greater mistake, as it affords a colorable pretext for the use of the favorite weapon of French politicians—misrepresentation.

By this time it may be taken for granted that the heads of the elder and younger branches of the Bourbons have met; and it may be useful to see if the visit cannot be accounted for on other grounds than the adoption by the Comte de Paris of his cousin's views. We have, fortunately, something to go upon. In January, 1871, the Comte de Paris wrote the following letter:

YORK HOUSE, TWICKENHAM, Jan 18, 1871.

MONSIEUR: I return you the letter of Dr. Bourguignon. I am much obliged to you for having sent it to me; it interested me much. As to the kind of abdication which he recommends, I would tell him, had I an opportunity of doing so, that only sovereigns or pretenders can abdicate. Never having assumed the position of a pretender, I have no power of abdicating. On all occasions I have clearly set forth that there was only one claim that I preferred—the enjoyment of my rights as a citizen—that I was ready to serve my country in any capacity—but that I should ever regard as the true and lawful Government that which the country might choose. The petition we sent to the Corps Legislatif, although it was elected under the Empire, was the most convincing proof of our opinions. The tender of our services to the Government of National Defense is, it appears to me, an effectual acknowledgment of the Republic, for once we were in its service no one can doubt that we would have served it loyally. What could we do more? Acknowledge the Republic! Why, only foreign Powers can acknowledge a Government. We, mere private citizens, have only to submit to its authority, and to serve it. Declare that we are Republicans? What would be the use of a declaration which none of our friends would consider binding? As for myself, I can tell you that I am a great deal more "Republican" than they are; that is to say, I have no repugnance whatever against that form of government, and they have. But these pompous declarations of opinion, which always are, or appear dictated by personal interest, are devices which may be good for Bonapartes, but which cannot suit people who wish above all to be respected. If you can let Dr. Bourguignon know this I shall be much obliged.

L. P. D'ORLEANS.

The same correspondent further says: "At the present day, in France no monarchy can be established save in virtue of a compact between the nation and the monarch. If, in the remarkable article which he published in the *Journal de Paris* last night in favor of 'hereditary monarchy,' our eminent friend and colleague, M. Edouard Hervé, means that Comte de Chambord is to ascend the throne of France as the successor of Charles X., and date his reign from his grandfather's abdication, forty-three years ago, he utterly misconceives the spirit of the country. Such a restoration would be very ephemeral. Even in its present exhausted state, I do not believe that the country would stand it. I would fain hope that what he does mean is, that when it meets in November the Assembly will be called upon to proclaim a definitive Government in the shape of an hereditary monarchy, subject to a bill of rights; the throne might then be offered to M. de Chambord, and if he accepts the contract, well and good. If not, then it would in all probability be offered to the Comte de Paris, who would, no doubt, submit to the conditions under which kings hold power in all constitutional countries. That the change will be effected without any popular commotion I have some doubts; and the commotion will be all the greater if injudicious visits to Frohsdorff enable the Radicals to misrepresent the Comte de Paris, as adopting the impracticable views of the Comte de Chambord."

A DEFAULTING OFFICIAL.

At the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, held on Saturday, the special committee appointed to consider the preparations made by Mr. Abraham Winants, the late County Treasurer, to compromise the claims made against him on behalf of the county, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

To the Board of Supervisors:

The undersigned committee, to whom was referred the conduct of the suits against the County Treasurer and his sureties for certain deficiencies in the public funds, do respectfully report that a suit has been commenced upon each of his official bonds for the years 1870 and 1871, and the defendants, under the Code of Procedure, have made an offer to allow judgment to be taken in each suit for certain sums, as follows, viz.:

Upon his official bond for the year 1870, the sum of	$636 04
And for 1871, the sum of	3,395 31
Total	$4,031 35

With interest from Feb. 28, 1873, and the costs of the action. In the first action, the offer includes the following items of one claim, viz.:

Interest received from the Park National Bank	$319 48
Office rent	116 66
Extra services	200 00
Total	$636 14

The remaining items of our claim consist of taxes unaccounted for by De Nyse and Brady, Collectors, against whom the County Treasurer did not proceed as required by law, for which neglect we claim that he is responsible.

Although we think the County Treasurer should be held accountable for these items also, yet a prosecution of the claim would be attended with considerable expense and difficulty in procuring the necessary evidence, and we are not so well assured of success in the result. We would therefore recommend the expediency of accepting the offer made in that suit.

The offer of $3,395 31, in the other suit, we think is entirely inadequate. There are large sums for which he is clearly accountable, and which, in our opinion, we would have no right as public officers, to donate to the County Treasurer by the acceptance of such an offer.

Respectfully submitted. A. J. WOOD,
GEO. J. GREENFIELD.
Committee.

The acceptance of this report by the Supervisors puts any further attempts at compromise out of the question, and the result of the suits against the Treasurer is looked for with much interest.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 19.—Flour quiet. Wheat unsettled; No. 1 Spring nominally $1 24; No. 2 Spring, cash or August, $1 20½; rejected, $1. Corn steady at 38½c.; regular, cash, 39¼c. for High Mixed. Rejected in fair demand at 35½c. August; September, 38⅝c. Oats dull and easy; sales No. 2 at 26¾c., cash; 26¾c. @27c., August; 23½c. rejected. Rye in good demand; sales at 67c.; rejected nominally held at 60c.; August, 66c. Barley dull, for cash, at 90c.@$1; futures in good demand at $1 10 for September; $1 05 for October. Provisions quiet and buyers demand a reduction. Pork steady at $16, cash; $15 95@$16, August, and $15@$15 25, October. Lard quiet, but firm; held at 8c.; bid, 7¾c. for round lots. Sweet-pickled Hams quiet at 10c.@12c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders sold at 7¾c.@8c.; Short Rib Middles, 9½c.@9⅝c. for loose. Bacon—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders sold at 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c. Hams sold at 14c.@15c., all packed. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 194,000 bushels Wheat, 339,000 bushels Corn, 102,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 95,000 bushels Wheat, 144,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Grain in store—Wheat, 102,040 bushels; Corn, 797,723 bushels; Oats, 159,566 bushels; Barley, 442 bushels; Rye, 4,876 bushels; Malt, 16,055 bushels. Lake and Rail Imports for the past twenty-four hours—Flour, 6,163 bbls.; Wheat, 16,350 bushels; Corn, 182,384 bushels; Oats, 44,558 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 62,593 bushels; Corn, 155,512 bushels. Rail Exports—Corn, 41,593 bushels; Oats, 20,943 bushels. Canal Freights to New-York—Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 10c.; Oats, 6½c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 50@$7 00; Bakers', $7@$8; Amber, $7 50@$8 50; White, $9@$9 25. Wheat steady; sales of 10,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 50; quoted, Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 50; do. No. 2 Spring, $1 40; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 38; White Michigan, $1 70@$1 75. Corn strong; sales of 40,000 bushels prime No. 2 at 48c.; 5,000 bushels No. 2 at 48½c. Oats quiet; sales of 3,000 bushels Chicago No. 2 at 37c.; 3,000 bushels do. at 36½c.@37c. Rye nominal at 73c.@75c. Barley Malt steady; sales of prime Winter Western at $1 15@$1 20; prime Canada, $1 25. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged, and business small. Wheat, in choice lots, pretty firm; other grades dull and drooping; small sales of No. 3 Red at $1 30; No. 2 Red Winter at $1 45; sample lots lower; Medium sold at $1 35; strictly prime and choice at $1 50; Fancy at $1 60. Corn quiet; sales of Low Mixed at 39c.@39½c., cash; large option sales at 39⅜c.@39⅝c., August; 40c., September. Oats slow; sales of No. 2 at 29c.@30c., the latter extreme; 28c. September. Barley firm; sales of choice Spring at $1 25. Rye firm at 60c.@61c. Whisky firm, and some sales higher; sales at 94c.@95c. Pork quiet at $16 75@$17. Dry-salted Meats—No sales. Bacon dull, and only a limited jobbing demand. Lard—More doing; sales of Summer steam at 7½c. Live Hogs firm at $4 40@$4 60. Cattle quiet; sales of wintered Texans at $3@$4 75; native Cows and Heifers at $2@$4; butchers', $3 75; prime to choice Steers, $5@6. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 50,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Cattle, 1,300 head.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Flour steady and in good demand; sales of 2,000 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 75 for White Winter; $10 25 for Double Extra. Wheat in light demand; sales of 5,000 bushels No. 2 Red Winter, and 4,000 bushels prime White Canada, on private terms; two cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $1 52. Corn firm; sales of 1,400 bushels High Mixed, at 54c. Corn-meal, $1 15 for Bolted; $1 10 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $18@$19; Middlings, $19@$20, ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts by Lake—14,500 bushels Wheat, 679,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—1,500 bushels Wheat, 1,022,000 feet Lumber.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 19.—Flour firm; sales of Extra Family at $5 50@$5 75; A1, $6 75; Fancy at $7 75. Wheat active, and higher grades advanced. Extreme range $1 20@$1 40, according to quality, on arrival. Corn firmer, and in fair demand; sales of shelled sacked at 56c.@62c., delivered at the depot. Oats steady at 42c.@44c. on orders. Rye salable at 65c.@70c. for prime lots on arrival. Barley nominal. Pork firmer, and held at $16 50@$17. Bacon in fair demand; sales of Shoulders at 9¼c.@9½c.; Clear Rib sides at 10¾c.@11c.; Clear Sides at 11c.@11¼c. for packed. Bulk Meats quiet but firm; Shoulders sold at 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10c. for loose, with an advance of ¼c. for packed. Lard steady; sales of Choice Leaf, in tierce, at 8¾c.@9¾c.; Keg, 9¾c.@10c.; Steam, 8c. Hams in fair demand, and held firm; sales of plain at 13c.@13½c. Sugar-cured at 14¼c.@15c. for packed. Whisky quiet but firm at 95c.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 19.—Flour firm; sales of Treble Extra at $7@$7 75; Family at $8 50@$9 50. Corn quiet; sales of Yellow Mixed at 67c.@68c.; Yellow and White, 70c. Oats sold at 45c.@46c. Bran, 85c.@87½c. Hay firm and scarce; sales of prime at $24; choice, $28. Pork firm and stock scarce; sales of old at $17; new, $18. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders sold at 9¼c. Bacon firm and scarce at 9⅞c. for Shoulders, 11¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 12c. for Clear Sides. Hams dull and lower at 15c.@15½c. Lard scarce; sales of Tierce at 9c., Keg at 10½c.@11c. Sugar in good demand and scarce; sales of good to fair at 9½c. There is no movement in Molasses. Whisky scarce; sales of Louisiana at 99c., Cincinnati at $1 02½. Coffee unchanged and quiet. Exchange—Sterling, $1 25; New-York sight, ⅜ premium; Gold, 115¼.

TOLEDO, Aug. 19.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat dull and declined 2c.@3c.; sales of No. 3 White Wabash at $1 56; No. 1 White Michigan at $1 55; Amber Michigan, spot and August, at $1 41; September, $1 41½; Old, $1 42½; No. 2 Red, spot, $1 41; August, $1 40; Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 40½; No. 3 Red, $1 38; rejected, $1 17; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 45. Corn dull and lower; sales of High Mixed, spot, at 44½c.; August, 44¼c.; Low Mixed, 44c.; White, 51c.; no grade, 42c. Oats firmer; sales, No. 2 at 31½c.; rejected at 28c. Freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—Flour in fair demand and advanced; sales at $6 40@$6 75. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 28@$1 30. Corn firm at 45c.@47c. Rye firm at 70c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley unchanged. Butter steady. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork quiet and held at $16 75. Lard firmer; Steam sold at 8c.; sales of Summer at the close at 7½c. for loose; Kettle, sales of small lots at 8½c.; round lots held at 8¼c. Bulk Meats quiet but firm, and held at: Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.; sales of Clear Sides at 9⅝c.@9¾c., and of 3,060,000 lbs. at 9⅝c. Bacon quiet but firm; sales of Shoulders at 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides at 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c. Whisky firm at 95c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat a shade easier; choice Amber, $1 77@$1 80; good to prime Red, $1 70@$1 75; common to fair do., $1 55@$1 68. Corn dull; Southern White, 67c.@70c.; do. Yellow, 60c.; Mixed Western, 58c.@58½c. Oats firm; Southern, 44c.@47c.; Western Mixed, 43c.@45c.; do. White, 46c. Rye firm. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork unchanged. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 8⅞c.@9c., loose; sales, 60,000 lbs. Clear Rib Sides at 10c., loose. Bacon unchanged and in fair jobbing demand. Sugar-cured Hams unchanged. Lard dull and unchanged. Butter firm; Western, 20c.@23c. Whisky scarce; held at $1.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—Petroleum quiet and steady; Crude, 11c.; Refined, 16c. Groceries unchanged. Clover-seed firmer, but not quotably higher. Flax-seed, $2 05; Timothy, $3 50, all for August. Flour very dull; Superfine, $3 50@$4 25; Extra, $4@$5 50; State, Indiana, and Ohio Extra Family, $7 25@$8 50. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 55@$1 65; Amber, $1 70; White, New, and Old, $1 65@$1 85. Rye steady at 80c.@85c. Corn active and higher; Yellow, 60c.@61c.; White, 69c.@70c.; Mixed Western, 60c. Oats dull; White, 45c.@47c.; Mixed, 39c.@42c. Whisky, $1.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Wheat steady; sales, 1,100 bushels new Treadwell at $1 81 delivered at Troy. Rye, 80c. Corn more active; sales, 25,000 bushels Western to grade No. 2 Mixed and upward, seller first half of October, at 62c. Oats dull; offerings liberal; old No. 2 Chicago offered at 41c.@41½c.; White Western, 48c.; new No. 2 Western, 47c., to arrive at Troy. Barley—Nothing doing. Barley-malt—Sales, 2,500 bushels Canada on private terms. Market firm.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 19.—Wheat firm and steady; sales of No. 1 Red at $1 46; No. 2 sold at $1 41. Corn unchanged at 49c.@50c. Oats steady at 38c. Petroleum dull and lower.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 19.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300 Western Un..... 90½	1000 Pacific Mail.... 40½
100 do......s3. 90½	500 do. 40¾
400 do. 90⅝	1000 do. 40⅞
200 do. 90⅛	100 do......c. 40¾
200 do......b3. 90½	600 do. 40¾
100 do......b3. 90¼	200 do. 40⅝
1100 do. 90¼	100 do......c. 40½
200 do......s3. 90¼	300 do. 40½
200 do. 90⅝	100 do......s3. 40⅝
500 N. Y. C. & Hud.. 104⅞	300 do. 40⅝
100 do......s3. 104¾	300 do. 40¼
400 do. 104¾	100 do. 40⅝
30 do. 105	200 do......c. 40⅝
200 Rock Island.... 109⅜	500 do. 40⅝
100 do......b3. 109⅜	100 Union Pacific.s3. 27¼
300 do. 109⅜	500 do. 27⅜
200 North-western... 65	100 Tol. & Wabash.... 70
100 St. Paul......s3. 51⅝	100 do......b3. 69⅞
200 Ohio & Miss..... 38⅝	200 Lake Shore.... 93⅝
400 do......c. 38½	400 do. 93½
2200 do. 38½	400 do. 93⅜
100 C., C. & I. C.....s3. 30⅞	100 do......b3. 93½
200 Erie Railway..... 59¼	200 do. 93½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R....117⅜	$1,000 U. S. 5-20s '65, C....c.117¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, Old. 82¼	100 Pac.M.S.S..b.c.s3. 40⅝
5,000 Tenn. 6s, New. 82¼	500 do. 40¾
3,000 S. C. 6s, New,	100 do......c. 40¾
Jan. & July. 15	100 do......s3. 40¾
2,000 Missouri 6s... 93	100 do. 40¾
1,000 Bkl'n 6s, W.L. 93¼	400 do. 40⅝
9,000 L. S.Dl.bds.b3. 96	300 do......s3. 40⅝
6,000 U. P., 1st M... 82	500 do. 40¾
5,000 do......b3. 82	400 do. 40⅞
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.. 73	100 do......s3. 40¾
5,000 U. P. 10s. Inc. 64	200 do. 40½
5,000 C.&N. W. In.b. 96½	100 do......c. 40⅞
1,000N.J.C.,1stNew.105	1000 do. 41
1,000P.,F.W.&C.1st.106	100 do. 41⅛
2,000 O. & M. 2d.... 84	300 do. 41⅛
1,000B.,C.R.&M.1st. 87	100 do......c. 41⅛
2,000 N. Mo. 1st.... 88½	100 do......b3. 41¼
2,000 C., C. & I. 1st.105	300 do. 41¼
1,000 T. P. & W., C.. 76	100 do......b3. 41⅜
20 Bk. Commerce....117	700 do. 41⅜
60 D.&H.Ca'l.b.c.b3.112¾	700 do. 41⅜
50 do......b.c.112⅞	1100 do. 41⅜
1000 Union Pac. b. c. 27¼	1200 do. 41⅜
200 do. 27⅜	500 do......b3. 41½
100 Con. Coal.... 54½	300 do. 41½
200 Canton Co...b.c. 99	1200 do. 41½
100 W. Un.Tel.b.c.s3. 90⅝	100 do......b3. 41¾
700 do. 90½	800 do. 41¾
100 do. 90⅝	100 do. 41⅞
100 do. 90½	300 do......b3. 41¾
100 do. 90¾	500 do. 41¾
100 do. 90⅞	1200 do. 41⅞
100 do. 90⅞	300 do. 41¾
400 L. S. & M. S. b. c. 93⅝	1000 do. 41⅝
100 do......c. 93⅝	500 do......s3. 41½
600 do. 93⅝	2400 do. 41⅜
200 do......s3. 93⅜	600 do. 41⅝
1400 do......b3. 93¾	500 do. 41½
300 do. 93¾	50 Harlem...b. c. b3.131
100 C. & R. I.....b. c.109⅝	20 N.Y.C.&H.....b. c.105
100 Co. 109¾	400 do. 104⅞
15 N. J. Central...b. c.103	300 do......b3.105
100 Mil. & St. P..b. c. 51⅞	200 Panama.....b. c.114
100 do......b3. 52	50 Illinois Central..106¼
100 do......s3. 51⅞	40 C. & P., G.....b. c. 87½
600Tol..W.&W.b.c.b3. 69⅞	50 do. 87⅜
100 do. 69¾	200 do. 87⅛
100 do......b3. 70	100 C. & N. W....b. c. 64⅞
900 do. 70	200 do. 65½
100 do......c. 70¼	300 do. 65⅝
50 P., Ft. W. & C. G. 94	100 C. & N. W. Pf.... 83
65 Morris & Essex.. 92¼	400 C. C. & I. C...b. c. 31
50 do. 92⅛	200 do. 31⅛
100 Ohio & M.....b. c. 38½	100 do......b3. 31¼
500 do......b3. 38⅝	100 Erie.....b. c. b3. 59⅝
600 do. 38¾	145 C., C. & I. C.... 85

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....117⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 Pacific Mail...b3. 41½	100 Union Pacific.... 27⅜
100 do. 41½	300 do......b3. 27⅜
200 do. 41⅜	200 North-western.... 65¼
200 do......s3. 41¼	100 Ohio & Miss...s3. 38⅝
300 do. 41¼	100 do. 38⅜
100 do. 41⅛	200 St. Paul......b3. 52
300 do. 41¼	100 St. Paul Pf.... 71⅜
400 do. 41⅜	100 do. 71¼
600 do. 41⅜	100 do. 71⅜
200 do......s3. 41½	300 At. & Pac. Pf.... 27¼
200 do. 41⅝	100 do......b3. 27¼
100 Lake Shore.... 93⅝	200 do......b60. 27¼
100 Panama.... 114	200 Harlem.... 131⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Missouri 6s, H.	40 Ill. Central.... 107
& St. Jo. Is.. 90¾	500 L.S.&M.So.b.c.b3. 93½
5,000 Missouri St.6s. 92¾	100 do. 93½
1,000 C. P. Gold bds.100	300 do......s3. 93⅜
5,000 Union Pac.1st,	900 do. 93⅜
b. c.....b3. 82	100 do. 93⅜
10,000 B., C. R. M.1st 86	500 Union Pac...b.c.b3. 27¼
600 W. U. Tel....b. c. 90½	200 do. 27⅛
100 do. 90⅜	35 Clev. & P. Guar.. 87⅜
700 do. 90¼	100 C. & N. W...b. c. 65⅛
100 Quick. Min..b. c. 38	300 N. J. Central.... 102¾
200 Pac. Mail.b. c. s3. 41½	500 Chi. &R.I.b.c.s3.109⅛
200 do. 41⅜	100 M. & St. P.Pf.b. c. 71⅛
1100 do......s3. 41¼	100 do....b. c. s3. 71
1800 do. 41¼	100 Tol. W.&W..b. c. 69⅞
300 do......s3. 41⅛	25 Del., L. & W.... 101
800 do. 41⅛	110 Morris & Essex.... 92
1100 N. Y. C. &H.b. c.104⅞	500 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 38½
700 do. 104¾	500 do. 38⅝

SALES FROM 2½ TO 3:30 P. M.

300 West. Union...s3. 90⅛	100 Union Pac....s3. 27
200 do. 90⅛	200 do. 27
100 do......s3. 90	100 North-western.... 65
100 do. 89⅞	200 do. 64¾
700 do. 89¾	200 do. 64⅞
100 Lake Shore.... 93¼	200 do. 64¾
800 do. 93⅛	100 do. 64½
400 Pacific Mail.... 41⅛	100 St. Paul Pf....b3. 71⅛
100 do......s3. 41	1000 Rock Island.... 109⅜
100 do. 41	100 do......b3. 109⅝
300 do. 40⅞	100 do......s3. 109¼
200 do. 40¾	100 do. 109¼
200 do. 40⅝	100 Del., L. & W.... 100¾
500 N. Y. C. & Hud.. 104¾	500 Tol. & Wabash.... 69¾
100 do......b3. 104⅛	100 do. 69¼
100 do. 104⅜	100 do. 68⅞
500 do. 104⅜	100 do. 68¾
200 do. 104¼	700 do. 68⅝
800 do. 104⅜	100 do. 68½
200 do. 104¼	200 Ohio & Miss.... 38⅛
200 Erie Railway.... 59⅛	300 do. 38⅛
200 do. 59	500 do......b3. 38½
100 do. 58⅞	200 do. 38⅜
300 Panama.... 113½	200 C., C. & I. C.... 30¾
100 St. Paul.... 51¾	

TUESDAY, Aug. 19—P. M.

Very little change is noticeable in the Gold price to-day. The extremes are 115⅜@115⅝, with most of the business at 115⅜@115½. The movement shows less spirit and animation, and the market closes barely steady at 115⅜, which is a trifle off yesterday's final quotation. The Customs call is a moderate one, reaching $430,000. The Gold Exchange Bank clearings were $80,498,000. Foreign Exchange is further depressed by the more liberal offerings, and prime sixty day Sterling Bills are quoted off to 108, with Sight Drafts on London to 108¾, on a comparatively tame inquiry. The domestic produce exports, for the week, added the equivalent of $5,258,190 to the available supply of Exchange. The coin interest disbursements at the Treasury Office were only $38,000. Money is in rather more active request, but the offerings are ample for all current wants at 3@4 ₱ cent. to the Government houses, and 4@5 ₱ cent. to the more prominent of the Stock Exchange firms, though some speculative bidding is reported toward the close, with up to 6 and even 7 ₱ cent. named, apparently for effect.

In the Public Funds, business is yet impeded by the scarcity of all issues. Such lots as are offered are promptly taken at current figures. To-day's prices are a shade off, in sympathy with the weaker range of Gold, but the market closes firmly. State bonds are in moderate request, though rather more variable as to values. Railway Mortgages show steadiness on a moderate investment demand. But little inquiry is noted for Bank Stocks, bids for which indicate no important variations. A sale of 20 shares of the Bank of Commerce was reported at 117.

On the Railway and Miscellaneous Share list the speculation is only moderately active on the Street favorites. Although some show of increased firmness was made through the forenoon, the later dealings were on an easier basis as to prices. New-York Central, which sold up to 105, left off at 104¼@104⅜; Lake Shore ranged from 93¾ down to 93@93⅛; Union Pacific closed at 27@27⅛; Harlem was steady at 131½; Erie went off from 59⅜@58¾, standing at 58⅞ on the final transactions. Pacific Mail was a prominent feature, running up to 41⅝, but receding to 40⅝@40¾. There was no really new developments in the fight about the control of this property. The meeting of the Panama Directors to-day was a failure, as regards attendance, and another one was named for Wednesday, Aug. 27. Western Union Telegraph was worked off to 89¼@89⅝. North-west Shares were comparatively quiet, closing at 64½@64⅝. The St. Paul stocks attracted little attention, and left off a fraction cheaper. At the close the general market was weak, with the following prices made on the latest recognized transactions, as compared with Monday evening:

Closing Quotations—AUG. 19.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	114⅝	114¼
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	119¼	118⅞
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119½	118⅜
American Gold	115½	115⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108
N. Y. Central and Hudson	104⅞	104¼
Chicago and Rock Island	110	109¼
Pacific Mail	40¼	40⅝
St. Paul Preferred	71½	71⅛
St. Paul Common	51⅞	51⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	38⅝	38⅜
Western Union Telegraph	90¾	89½
Erie	59⅝	58⅜
Union Pacific	27¼	27
Lake Shore	93⅜	93
C., C. and Indiana Central	31¼	30⅜
Toledo and Wabash	70⅜	68⅝
Harlem	131½	131½
Atlantic and Pacific	26	26
North-west	65⅛	64½
Missouri Pacific	48	48
Hannibal and St. Joseph	38¾	38½

London advices report Money unchanged there, with a further addition of £83,000 to the bullion of the Bank of England. London financial quotations were a trifle weaker.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81...117¼	5-20 coup., n. i., '65..117¼
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81..119¼	5-20 reg., '67.......117
5-20 coup., '62.......117	5-20 coup., '67.......119⅛
Called bonds, '62.....116½	5-20 coup., '68.......118¼
5-20 coup., '64.......117	10-40 registered......112½
5-20 reg., '65........116½	10-40 coupon.........115⅝
5-20 coup., '65.......118¾	5s coupon, '81........114¼
5-20 reg., n. i., '65...116	6s Currency..........113½

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1873.

The SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY are issued in the denominations of $1,000 each, interest payable July and January, both principal and interest payable in United States Gold Coin, in New-York. The price for the present is 90 and accrued interest—that is, a

$1,000 bond would cost to-day........$909 21

At the present price of gold the income derived is equal to nearly nine per cent. in currency. With the rapidly increasing business of the Road, its commanding importance as another great East and West trunk line, its complete roadway of 420 miles, the princely wealth of **iron, coal, salt, and timber**, along its route, tapping, as it does, at its Western terminus on the Ohio River, over 12,000 miles of water navigation, its Eastern terminus resting on the tide waters of the Atlantic Ocean, and the fact that the other great parallel trunk lines are being compelled to lay additional tracks to meet the enormous and steadily augmenting traffic between the East and West—all warrant us in our belief that the securities of the Chesapeake and Ohio are destined to attain a high rank in the markets of the world. Government bonds are so high, at present, and really desirable permanent investment securities so difficult to be obtained at a reasonable price, that we are glad to have so satisfactory a bond to offer our friends and customers.

We also have a small amount of the **OLD SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO**; the price of these is 88½ and accrued interest. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, interest payable May and November. Underlying, as they do, a property that has cost nearly $38,000,000, and which is constantly increasing in value, they need no recommendation. The small remaining balance will soon be absorbed.

$100 bond will cost to-day............$90 29
500 bond will cost to-day............451 46
1,000 bond will cost to-day............902 92

We also buy and sell the **Central and Western Pacific Gold Bonds** at the market price.

The Central Pacific Company has now over 1,222 miles of completed road, and its earnings this year will reach upward of $13,000,000. Their securities should rank with those of the Government itself.

We also continue to deal in Government Bonds, execute orders at the Stock Exchange for investment Stocks and Bonds, receive deposits on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and conduct a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

Banking-House of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT., Guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, $1,000,000 CAPITAL.

For sale at the office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York, JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 9 WALL-ST. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD.—The Bondholders' Protective Committee request a meeting of the bondholders at the office of Hassler & Co., No. 7 Wall-st., New-York, at 1 o'clock on TUESDAY, Aug. 26, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee. Those not able to attend should authorise some one to represent them.

CHARLES W. HASSLER, Chairman.

☞ BURLINGTON CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, (MILWAUKEE DIVISION,) COUPON AND REGISTERED. We recommend these bonds as an undoubted security, and equal to any now offered. At present price they yield more than NINE PER CENT. For sale by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, Aug. 19.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 18c.@18¼c.; net receipts, 37 bales; exports, coastwise, 364 bales; sales, 176 bales; stock, 7,211 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 19.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 17½c.@17⅝c.; Low Middling, 17c.; Good Ordinary, 16c.; Ordinary, 13½c.@14c.; net receipts, 248 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 4,379 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 19.—Cotton—Demand good; offerings very light; Good Ordinary, 15c.@15¼c.; net receipts, 57 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 6,763 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 19.—Cotton—None offering; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 181 bales; sales, 8 bales; stock, 992 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 19.—Cotton extremely dull; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 84 bales; gross receipts, 467 bales; sales, 100 bales; last evening, 450 bales; stock, 18,140 bales.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 19.—Cotton dull; Low Middling, 18c.; receipts, 149 bales; shipments, 243 bales; stock, 5,670 bales.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 19.—Cotton dull; Middling, 17c.@17¼c.; receipts, 106 bales; sales, 108 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 19—12:30 P. M.—United States 10-40s, 90¼. Erie Railway Shares, 47⅛.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 47.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £83,000.

4:30 P. M.—United States 10-40s, 90⅛. Consols for the account, 92¾. Erie Railway Shares, 46⅞. A dispatch from Paris quotes French Rentes at 57f. 65c.

5 P. M.—A dispatch from Frankfort quotes United States Bonds of the issue of 1862 at 97⅝.

6:30 P. M.—A Paris dispatch quotes Rentes at 57f. 67c.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 19.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 97½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19—12:30 P. M.—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days were 45,000 quarters, of which 31,000 quarters were American. The receipts of Corn for the past three days were 5,000 quarters, all American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is tending down; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.@8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9d.@9⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales.

2:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is buoyant; Corn, 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d. ₱ quarter; Wheat, 12s. 4d.@12s. 7d. for average California White; 11s. 6d.@12s. 2d. for Red Western Spring; 12s. 6d. for Red Winter; 12s. 8d.@12s. 9d. for California Club. Provisions—Lard, 39s. 6d. ₱ cwt.; Pork, 66s. ₱ bbl. for New Mess.

5 P. M.—A dispatch from Manchester reports that the market for Yarns and Fabrics is tending down. Provisions—Cheese, 60s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American.

LONDON, Aug. 19—5 P. M.—Spirits of Turpentine, 30s.@30s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Daniels, J.—29, Innes vs. Arnoux et al.; 30, Same vs. Same; 31, Same vs. Same; 34, Brown vs. Wing; 59, Akers vs. Keenan; 64, St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance Association vs. O'Connell; 67, In the matter, &c., of Aaron, deceased; 69, Market National Bank vs. Schoenmaker et al.; 71, In the matter of Plants; 72, Same vs. Same; 73, Thurman et al. vs. Gresby; 78, White vs. Livingstone; 81, In the matter, &c., of Loew; 83, Rockwell vs. Duffy; 84, Bartholemew vs. Brandies et al.; 85, Hodgson vs. Howard et al.; 87, Mosgan vs. Wilson; 88, Bank of California vs. Collins et al.; 89, Pike vs. Gould et al.; 90, Wilson vs. Douglas; 92, Stuyvesant vs. Browning et al.; 93, In the matter, &c., of Ungrich; 94, In the matter &c., of French Church du St. Esprit; 95, In the matter, &c., of Campbell; 96, Lincoln vs. Lincoln; 98, Trestram vs. Croffutt; 99, Knight vs. Cunnington et al.; 102, New-York, Utica and Ogdensburg Railroad Company vs. Cummins; 103, Knoepfel vs. Meinhard et al.; 106, Winter vs. White; 107, White vs. Livingston et al. Call to 108.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 19.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Quackenboss *vs.* Edgar; order dismissing motion without costs.

Weeks, Jr., *vs.* Miller; order granted.

Mary Gordon *vs.* Henry H. Gordon; decree of divorce in favor of plaintiff.

Michael Steinel *vs.* Louisa Steinel; decree of divorce in favor of plaintiff.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	8	Skins, bales	3
Bees-wax, pkgs	1	Leather, sides	14,945
Cotton, bales	2,920	Tallow, pkgs	386
Copper, bbls	73	Grease, pkgs	240
Flour, bbls	7,984	Stearine, pkgs	50
Meal bbls	1,550	Pork, pkgs	305
Meal, bags	250	Cut-meats, pkgs	250
Wheat, bushels	18,900	Lard, tcs	461
Corn, bushels	62,500	Butter, pkgs	3,343
Oats, bushels	63,800	Resin, bbls	298
Rye, bushels	625	Cheese, pkgs	8,202
Dried Fruit, pkgs	19	Pea-nuts, bags	1,753
Eggs, bbls	776	Rice, pkgs	30
Flax-seed, bags	194	Tobacco, hhds	624
Hemp, bales	56	Tobacco, pkgs	134
Hides, No.	54	Wool, bales	750
Hides, bdls	1,105	Whisky, bbls	480

ASHES—Pots are firm and in demand at $8 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls dull and nominal.

COAL—Domestic Product sells readily at firm prices. Foreign stiffly held, but inactive. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $22; do. Gas do., $16@$18; Newcastle at $12@$12 50; Anthracite, from yard, at $5 50@$6 50 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Has been stiffly held at the advance last quoted, on a generally limited offering of stock, but has been quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of only 1,111 bags Rio, by the Bernard here, and 3,000 bags do., by the Gray Eagle, at Baltimore, on private terms. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 20c.; fair, 20½c.; good, 21c.; prime, 21c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 20c.@22¼c., gold; Java, 23½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 20½c.@22½c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; San Domingo, 18½c., gold.

COTTON—Has been more active for early delivery, but at lower and irregular prices. The demand has been mostly for the low grades for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,329 bales, including 2,265 bales to shippers, 1,045 bales to spinners, and 19 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, a limited business has been reported, with August options, quoted up 1-16c., and options for other months a shade easier. Sales since our last of 7,700 bales, of which 1,300 bales were last evening and 6,400 bales to-day, with 500 bales more at the calls, closing with August contracts quoted at 19 13-32c.@19 7-16c.; September, 17 29-32c.@17 15-16c.; October, 17⅝c.; November, 17⅜c.; December, 17¼c.@17 9-32c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,920 bales, including 1,632 bales from Galveston, 18 bales from Baltimore, 608 bales from Charleston, 662 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,645 bales, and thus far this week 4,851 bales, against 5,788 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 3,578,842 bales, against 2,674,391 bales same time last year. The following trade quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	16¼	16¼	16½	16½
Strict Good Ordinary	17¼	17¼	17½	17½
Low Middling	18⅞	18⅞	19⅛	19⅛
Middling	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛	20⅛
Good Middling	21¾	21¾	22	22

EGGS—Have been offered very reservedly, and have been in firm request within the range of 22c.@27c. for ordinary to very choice marks of Western, State, and near-by stock, the main dealings having been in fair to strictly prime stock at 23c.@26c. ₱ dozen.

FISH—The leading kinds of stock have been in good request on a generally firm basis as to prices, with Dry Cod quoted steady at from $5 25@$6 25 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $16@$25; No. 2 at $12@$15; No. 3 at $9@$13 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 28c.@30c. for Scale, and 15c.@18c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A rather better inquiry has been noted for State and Western Flour, chiefly for the finer qualities of Superfine, good to choice shipping Extras, and desirable trade extras, especially Minnesota brands of the latter, on the basis of about previous quotations, the principal holders, however, showing less urgency to place supplies at the ruling figures. Sour Flour has attracted more attention, while No. 2 stock has been comparatively slow of sale within the previous range. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,300 bbls., all told, including No. 2 at $3 25@$4 35, chiefly at $3 75@$4 15; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 85@$5 65, chiefly at $5 25@$5 60; inferior to good Extra State, $6 20@$6 70, chiefly at $6 40@$6 60; good to fancy do., $6 70@$7 40, chiefly at $6 90@$7 25; very poor to choice shipping Extra Western at $6 10@$6 75; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 25@$6 75 ₱ bbl.

Southern Flour has been rather more sought after at steadier rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls., in lots, at from $6 65@$7 85 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 85@$10 75 for ordinary to fancy Trade and Family Extras; $5 50@$6 50 for inferior stock, ₱ bbl....Oregon Flour in some demand, with choice Extra quoted nominally at $9 25@$9 50; California Flour, fair to very choice Extras, at $8 25@$9 25, chiefly at $9 ₱ bbl....Rye Flour has been fairly active and strong in prices, ranging from $4 25@$5 65 for inferior fine to choice superfine; sales, 490 bbls., part to arrive, chiefly superfine grades, at $5 25@$5 50, and fancy up to $5 65....Corn-meal has been rather quiet, at from $3@$3 50 for inferior to very fancy Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 10@$3 20 for inferior to good, and $3 35@$3 50 for choice to very fancy; $2 65@$3 10 for White do.; $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey; $3 50 for Prize Medal, free on board, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales, since our last, have been equal to 425 bbls. ....Bag-meal has been in request in a jobbing way at from $1@$1 10 for coarse; $1 25@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 40@$1 50 for White, ₱ 100 lbs....Oatmeal quiet at from $7 25@$8 50 ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—A moderate business has been noted in foreign, prices of which have favored sellers. Sales, 3,500 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 80; small lots of loose Muscatel do. at $3 25; 750 boxes Shelled Almonds on private terms, closing at 30½c.@32½c.; 150 bags Ivica Almonds on private terms; 500 bags Brazil Nuts on private terms, closing at 6½c.@7c.; 250 bbls. Currants, part at 6c.; and 1,000 cases Sardines, quarter boxes, on private terms, closing at 16½c.@17c. We now quote: Layer Raisins at $2 80; loose Muscatel do. at $3 25 ₱ box; Valencia at 7¼c.@7¾c.; Currants at 6c.@6¼c.; Figs at 9c.@15c.; Turkey Prunes at 15c.@16c.; Almonds at 16c.@33c.; Filberts at 13¼c.@14c.; Brazil Nuts at 6½c.@7c.

GRAIN—A good demand prevails for Spring Wheat, for early delivery, mainly for export, but the limited offerings and the firmer views of holders have been against free dealings. Winter Wheat has been held higher, and has been very sparingly offered, thus impeding business. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 84,000 bushels at $1 58 for choice No. 2 Duluth Spring; $1 56 for No. 2 Milwaukee do.; $1 52 for prime No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 52@$1 54 for No. 2 North-west do., car lots; $1 45@$1 47 for No. 3 Spring; $1 30@$1 42½ for rejected and inferior Spring; $1 65@$1 70 for Amber Western; $1 55@$1 63 for Red do. For forward delivery, an unusually brisk business has been reported at an advance of 1c.@2c. a bushel, closing strong and buoyant, with sellers less eager to place supplies. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 390,000 bushels, including No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, all September, at $1 47½c.; do. early September, reported at $1 50; do. September to Oct. 15, at $1 47; do. all October, at $1 45@$1 46; No. 2 Duluth Spring, September option, at $1 50; do. October, $1 48; and Iowa Spring, September arrivals, on private terms, quoted at $1 51 bid and $1 53@$1 54 asked....Corn has been in fair request, in part for export, but at less firm prices, closing quite heavily, with sales reported, since our last, of 97,000 bushels at 59c.@61c., chiefly at 59c.@60c., for sailing-vessel Mixed Western, closing at 59c. for fair average samples; 57c.@60c. for fair ordinary to very choice steamer do.; 52c.@56c. for heated Kiln-dried and inferior stock; 61c.@63½c. for Yellow Western, the latter for fancy lots; and 74c.@77c. for White do. There has been a moderately active inquiry noted for forward delivery at about steady rates, with sales reported of 98,000 bushels prime mixed Western, September option, at 60c., and 16,000 bushels Yellow do., also September, at 62c....Rye has been quoted about 2c. a bushel higher, on a fair demand, mostly on export account; offerings much higher. Sales have been reported of 8,500 bushels prime Western, in store, at 93c.; and a boat-load of State, afloat, at 94c....Barley has been very quiet at unsettled prices....Barley-malt has been in good request, but the advanced prices claimed have been against an active business. Western quoted at $1 15@$1 20; four-rowed State at $1 20@$1 25 ₱ bushel....There has been a fairly active movement noted in Oats, at steady prices for Mixed Western, which have attracted most attention; and at rather less firm rates for White, which have been in better supply, and somewhat less confidently sought after. Sales have been reported since our last of 89,000 bushels at 42½c.@44c. for Mixed Western, mainly at 43c.@43½c. for full boat-loads; 47c.@52c. for White do., chiefly at 48c.@50c. for ordinary to fair; 41½c.@43c. for Black do.; 50c. for good White do., in store, and 51c. for choice new crop White Iowa, car lots, with 45c. asked for Mixed State, and 48c. for White do....Feed firm and wanted at from $18@$25 ₱ ton.

HAY AND STRAW—There has not been much animation in this line, though buyers have had the advantage as to values. Prime Old Hay quoted at $26@$28; good Old Hay, $23@$25; good shipping Hay, $18@$19; common shipping Hay, $13@$14; prime New Hay, $23@$26; good New Hay, $20@$22; common New Hay, $15@$18; long Rye Straw, $15@$16; short Rye Straw, $12@$13 ₱ ton.

HEMP—Has been very quiet, to-day, with prices quoted essentially unchanged. American quoted at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $180@$225 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 10¼c.@10½c.; Sisal, 8c., gold; Jute, 2½c.@4¾c.; Jute Butts, 2c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

METALS—Copper has been quite dull, but quoted steady at 27c.@27¼c. for prompt, and 28c. for forward deliveries. Iron has been quiet and generally quoted lower, with sales reported of only 350 tons American Pig at $39 for No. 2 and $45 for No. 1. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $44; Glengarnock at $44@$45; Gartsherrie at $47 75; Coltness at $50@$51; No. 1 American Pig at $44@$45; No. 2 do. at $38@$41; English Rails at $64@$65, gold; American Rails, at works, $74@$78; Old Rails, $46@$47; Wrought Scrap, $40@$45.... Pig-lead has been quiet with foreign quoted at 6⅜c.@6⅝c., gold, for ordinary; sales, 100 tons Domestic at 6½c., gold....Spelter continues inactive at 7½c.@7⅝c., gold....Pig-tin has been in limited demand, with Straits quoted at 31¼c.@31½c., with English at 28¾c., and to arrive 28¼c., and Banca at 34¾c., gold. Tin-plates have been quite sparingly sought after, with Charcoal Plates quoted here at $10 87½@$11 25; Charcoal Terne, $9 75@$10 25; Coke, $8 50@$9; Coke Terne, $7 75@$8 50, gold, ₱ box....Zinc dull and unchanged.

MOLASSES—Has been moderately sought after at firm prices. Sales, 188 hhds. Trinidad, P. S., on private terms; 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 34c., and 15 bbls. New-Orleans at 88c.@90c. ₱ gallon. New-Orleans, inferior to fancy, quoted from 65c.@90c.; Porto Rico at 30c.@65c.; Cuba at 25c.@40c.; English Islands at 28c.@38c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate request on the steady basis of $3 15 for Strained; sales, 183 bbls. Strained at $3 15; 75 bbls. No. 3 at $3 30; 60 bbls. do. at $3 37½; 250 bbls. No. 1 at $3 50, and 75 bbls. fine at $5....Tar quiet at old quotations; 20 bbls., Provision pks., sold at $5 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been more sought after and quoted firmer, with sales reported of 240 bbls. Merchantable at 43c.; 43 bbls., New-York pks., at 44c.; 125 bbls. Southern and New-York pks., at 43½c. and 44½c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Crude Whale has been in limited demand within the previous range; sales have been reported at New-Bedford of 350 bbls. inferior Humpback at 56c., and 400 bbls. South Sea and Humpback on private terms. Crude Sperm has been in fair request, and held with more firmness; sales have been reported of 1,200 bbls. at New-Bedford, part for manufacturing, at $1 50. Manufactured Whale and Sperm very moderately sought after at unaltered figures. Linseed has been inactive and weak in price. Lard-oil dull and unchanged. Menhaden scarce and wanted; a small lot sold at 42½c., but holders were asking much higher figures. Cotton-seed Oil in more urgent request, and quoted decidedly stronger in price. Other kinds quiet. Crude Whale at 58c.@65c.; Bleached Whale at 70c.@72½c.; Crude Sperm at $1 47½@$1 50; Unbleached Sperm at $1 62½@$1 65; Bleached at $1 67½@$1 70; prime to very choice Lard-oil at 68c.@75c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do. at 50c.@51c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, at 89c.@92c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 15@$1 20, in casks; Menhaden at 42½c.@45c., with some lots as high as 47c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 48c.@50c.; Yellow and White at 48c.@65c. ₱ gallon; Palm-oil at 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been in more request, at 6¼c. for early delivery, with sales reported since our last of 4,000 bbls....Refined has been quiet for early delivery at 16½c. here, and 16¼c. at Philadelphia. Sales here have been reported of 850 bbls. at 16½c. ₱ gallon....Refined, in cases, tamer; quoted at 20c.@21c....Naphtha in more request, and quoted at 10c. Sales of 2,500 bbls. were reported on private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after, yet quoted about steady, with sales reported since our last of 250 bbls. New Western Mess, in lots, at $18 25, and small lots of Extra Prime at $15@$15 25, ₱ bbl., other kinds as before. And for forward delivery, 250 bbls. New Western Mess September option, at $18; with August options quoted at $18@$18 10....City Dressed Hogs have been more inquired for and quoted up to 6¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been in demand on a steady basis as to values, with sales reported of 15 tcs. Pickled Shoulders at 8¼c.; 2,300 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 8⅜c., 1,300 Pickled Hams, 13 lbs, at 12¼c.@12½c.; 27,000 lbs. Bellies in bulk, 12½@13 lbs. average, at 9½c....Bacon has been held above the views of buyers, and has been inactive; Long Clear held at 9c., with 8¾c. bid....Lard has been quoted stronger in price on reduced offerings and a fair inquiry, with sales reported of small lots of Western Steam at 8¾c.; 100 tcs new do. at 8⅜c.; 750 tcs. City do. at 8 5-16c.@8⅜c., chiefly at 8⅜c., and 1,250 tcs. Refined at 8¾c.@8 13-16c. And for forward delivery, 500 tcs. Western Steam, August, at 8¾c.; 3,750 tcs. do., September, mainly at 8¾c., and 1,000 tcs. do., October at 8 13-16c....Beef has been very quiet since our last, within the range of from $8 50@$10 75 for New Mess; $11@$12 75 for New Extra do., ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef dull at $18 50@$20 50 for Prime Mess, $21@$23 for Indian Mess, and $23@$25 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams dull within the range of $18@$28 for very inferior to choice brands.... There has been a steady market noted for the more desirable grades of Butter, which have been held with firmness. We quote at from 26c.@32c. for fair to choice State, at 32c.@35c. for choice to very fancy lots, and 15c.@22c. for Western, 22c.@26c. for fancy do., 8c.@8½c. for Grease stock. The offerings have been quite moderate of other than medium grades, which latter have been in least favor with purchasers....Cheese has been quoted about steady, on a moderate inquiry, for the finer qualities of stock. State Factory, poor to fancy, quoted at from 8½c.@13¼c., chiefly at 13c.@13½c. for fine to choice, and 11c.@12¾c. for fair to very good shipping qualities; State Dairy at 7c.@12½c.; Western product at 9½c.@12½c. for ordinary to choice Factory; 5c.@7½c. for skimmed stock, ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been firm and in fair demand at from $8 50@$9 75 for fair to choice Carolina; $7 50@$8 for Patna, and $6 50@$7 for Rangoon. Carolina offered very reservedly.

SOAP—Has been rather more inquired for, in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted about steady at 9½c.@9¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1, 6¼c., ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been quoted steady, on a moderately active jobbing trade. Mace quoted at $1 30@$1 35; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 02½; Cassia at 25½c.@26c.; Cloves, 28c.@29c.; East India Pepper at 18¾c.@19¾c.; White Pepper, 31½c.@32c.; Pimento at 11¼c.; Ginger at 10½c.@12c. ₱ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been firm and in good demand, with sales reported, since our last, of 1,358 hhds. and 2,640 boxes, including 425 hhds. and 125 boxes fair refining Cuba at 8½c.; 330 hhds. low fair do. do. at 8 1-16c.; 593 hhds. good fair do. do. at 8¾c.; 10 hhds. Demerara, to the trade, at 10¼c.; 1,300 boxes Centrifugal at 9¼c.@9⅜c.; 335 boxes low grade Muscovado at 7⅞c., and 880 boxes Molasses Sugar at 7½c.@7⅝c., ₱ lb. We now quote: Fair refining Cuba at 8½c.; good do., 8¾c.; prime do., 8½c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅞c. Centrifugals, Nos. 10 and 13, 8⅞c.@9½c. Refined Sugars continue in good demand, with Powdered quoted at 11¼c.; Crushed at 11¼c.; Granulated at 11¼c.@11⅜c.; A's at 10⅜c.@10⅞c., and Yellow at 9¼c.@10¼c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been quite active and firm; equal to 325,000 lbs. sold at 8⅜c.@8½c. for very good to prime. Of Grease, 135 tcs. White sold at 7½c.

TEAS—Have been moderately sought after at full previous prices, with sales reported of 1,000 half-chests Green and 800 half-chests Japan on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been in fair demand and quoted steady, with sales reported, since our last, of 500 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@14c.; 25 cases 1872 New-York Seedleaf, at 15c.; 100 cases 1872 Ohio at 6½c.@6⅝c.; 226 cases 1872 Wisconsin at 6½c.@7¼c.; 200 cases 1872 Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers and Seconds, at 6c.@8c., and 12c.@17c.; 100 cases 1871 Sundries at 15c.@50c.; 50 cases 1870 do. at 7c.@9c.; and 200 bales Havana at 80c.@95c. ₱ lb. We quote:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	7c. @ 8¼c.	7¼c.@ 8½c.
Common to Medium Leaf	8½c.@ 9½c.	9c. @10½c.
Good Leaf	10c. @10½c.	11c. @12c.
Fine Leaf	11c. @12c.	12½c.@13c.
Select Leaf	12½c.@13c.	13½c.@15c.

And 1871 Seed Leaf thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 11c.@14c.; Seconds, 12c.@25c.; Wrappers, 40c.@55c.; Selections, 60c.@75c.; New-York Fillers, 8c.@9c.; Wrappers, 18c.@30c.; Assorted lots, 10c.@14c.; Pennsylvania Fillers, 10c.@14c.; Wrappers, 22c.@60c.; Assorted lots, 18c.@25c.; Ohio Fillers, 6c.@8c.; Wrappers, 18c.@30c.; Assorted lots, 8c.@12c. And 1872 Seed Leaf as follows: Connecticut Fillers, 8c.@10c.; Connecticut Seconds, 18c.@22c.; Pennsylvania assorted lots, 9c.@20c.; Ohio assorted lots, 5½c.@7½c.; Wisconsin assorted lots, 6¼c.@7½c. Havana Tobacco as follows: 75c.@$1 10, currency. Yara—Assorted, 95c. And Manufactured thus: Black Work, common to medium, 16c.@18c.; good and fine, 20c.@25c.; Bright Work, common, 20c.@25c.; good and fine, 30c.@45c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 ₱ gallon, on sales of 225 bbls.

WHALEBONE—The recent movements in this line Messrs. Taft, Lee & Co. sum up thus: The sales during the past fortnight have been 5,500 lbs. Arctic at $1 15, currency, for home use, and 1,500 lbs. do. at $1 20, currency, for export. Some transactions (extending over about two months) in New-Bedford to Boston manufacturers, amounting to about 20,000 lbs., have recently transpired—terms private. Arctic is generally held at $1 20, currency. It is doubtful if at present a lower figure would be accepted.

	Lbs.	Lbs.
Stock, Aug. 4		136,500
Sales—Export	1,500	
Home use	5,500	
In N. B., previously transpired	20,000—	27,000
Present stock		109,500

WOOL—The demand from manufacturers is steadily increasing, and the trade call is quickening up a little. The offerings of desirable stocks are less urgent, and holders are decidedly more confident in their views. Prices show rather more firmness on the finer grades of domestic. Sales have been reported since our last of 54,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, chiefly X to XX Ohio, at 50c.@52½c.; 5,000 lbs. fine do., unwashed, and 20,000 lbs. unmerchantable do., on private terms; 9,000 lbs. Combings at 52c.@59c.; 50,000 lbs. California Mixed and 70 bales California Fall on private terms; 40 bales and 9,800 lbs. California Spring at 25c.@35c.; 2,000 lbs. Mestiza Pulled at 67c.; and 95 bales Cape at 33½c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—There has been rather more activity in the way of berth freights at steady figures for other than Grain shipments, on which the market for the Liverpool steamers opened weaker, but closed firmer. The chartering business was on a moderate scale, with rates fairly supported. The demand was mostly for vessels for the Grain and Petroleum trades. Tonnage was offered less freely....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 4s. ₱ bbl.; 40,000 bushels Grain, at 10½d.@11d.; 56,000 bushels do., at 11d.@11½d., all this week's shipments; 65 tons Leather at 80s.; 1,200 boxes Bacon at 50s.; 4,700 boxes Cheese at 70s.; 124 hhds. Tobacco at 50s. Also a British bark, 420 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. And a British bark, 482 tons, and another, 680 tons, with Nitrate, reported from Iquique, at 65s.@70s.; and another, 471 tons, with do. from do., at 72s. 6d., option of Havre, or at 77s. 6d. to the Continent.....For London, by sail, 650 bbls. Resin, at 5s. 1½d.@5s. 3d. ₱ 280 lbs.; and by steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.—an exceptionally high rate....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Austrian bark, 615 tons, hence, with about 4,200 quarters Grain at 9s. ₱ quarter....For the United Kingdom, a British bark, 414 tons, with Nitrate, reported from Iquique, at 80s....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, about 380 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain at 9s., an Italian bark, 440 tons, (to arrive,) hence with about 3,000 quarters do., at 9s. 3d.; a Norwegian bark, 461 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters do. at 9s. 6d.; a British brig, 242 tons, hence, with about 1,800 quarters do. at 9s. 6d.; a British bark, 376 tons, with about 2,400 quarters Grain, reported from Philadelphia, and a Swedish bark, 281 tons, with about 1,800 quarters do., from do., (both chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms. And a British ship, 579 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For Bristol, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 4s. 7½d. ₱ bbl....For Belfast, a Norwegian bark, 407 tons, with about 2,700 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, reported at 7s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For the Continent, a German bark, 829 tons, with about 5,500 gallons Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms....For the Baltic, a German bark, 383 tons, hence with about 2,600 bbls. Petroleum, (a recharter,) at 8s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Trieste, an American brig, 516 tons, hence with about 3,100 bbls. Petroleum, at 8s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Odessa, an Austrian bark, 467 tons, hence with equal to about 12,000 cases Petroleum, at 55c.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN B. COTTE, plaintiff, against JAMES NOLEN, and Ellen Nolen, his wife, Joseph Bell, Edward Lumley, John J. Wickes and Ada Wickes, his wife, Charles H. Parsons, James S. Bailey, Rebecca Doty, administratrix of John Doty, George S. Page, Ralph Thomas, Luke S. Mills, Henry A. Cheever, Edward H. Close, Robert Francis, Henry A. Peck, William L. Peck, and Abraham P. Skidmore, defendants.—(No. 2.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Courthouse, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Murray-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated June 28, 1873.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 28th day of June, 1873.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy9-law7wW

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN B. COTTE, plaintiff, against JAMES NOLEN and Ellen Nolen, his wife, Theodore Burgmyer, James S. Bailey, Edward Lumley, John J. Wickes, and Ada Wickes, his wife; Rebecca Doty, administratrix of John Doty; George S. Page, Ralph Thomas, Luke S. Mills, Henry A. Cheever, Edward H. Close, Robert Francis, Henry A. Peck, William L. Peck, and Abraham P. Skidmore, defendants.—(No. 1.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Murray-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 28, 1873.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the County Court-house, in the city of Brooklyn, on the 28th day of June, 1873.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy9-law7wW

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SUSAN D. HAUGHTON against HENRY H. RICHARDS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 55 and 57 Pine-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty-two cents, with interest from the 5th day of July, 1869, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 7, 1873.

EDWARDS & ODELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on July 21, 1873. EDWARDS & ODELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy23-law6wW

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—ROBERT H. HUME, plaintiff, against PATRICK MURRAY, William Hanly, and Catharine Hanly, his wife, Francis Hanly, James S. Flynn, Charles McCartie, Patrick Delaney, John Woods, and John Kelly, late Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City of New-York, the 24th day of August, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 5 Dey-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 16, 1873.

ROCKWELL EMERSON, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 5 Dey-street, New-York City.
jy23-law6wW*

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE City and County of New-York.—HENRY K. BOGERT, executor of the last will and testament of Augustine H. Lawrence, deceased, plaintiff, against BENJAMIN F. CURTIS, Robert Peterson, and Phebe, his wife, Gustave A. Canis, Emma T. McMenomy, and Mary Fox, defendants.—Summons for Relief, (com. not ser.)—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 27 Chambers-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 11, 1873.

HENRY A. BOGERT, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 27 Chambers-street, New-York City.
au20-law6wW*

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE HIGH Court of Chancery, made in a cause of LIMBERT, on behalf of himself and others, against THE MINERAL HILL SILVER MINES COMPANY LIMITED, and others, the persons entitled to the outstanding and unpaid debentures issued by the defendants, The Mineral Hill Silver Mines Company Limited, are, on or before the 1st day of October 1873, to send by post, prepaid, to Mr. William Turquand, of No. 16 Tokenhouse Yard, London, the liquidator of The Mineral Hill Silver Mines Company Limited, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims in respect of such debentures, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Every person entitled to such outstanding and unpaid debentures is by himself or his solicitor, to produce the debenture or debentures in respect of which he claims before his Honor, the Vice Chancellor, Sir Richard Malins, at his chambers, situated at No. 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, on Thursday, the 6th day of November, 1873, at 12 o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims, or to forward his debenture to the said Mr. Turquand, for production as aforesaid.—Dated this 19th day of July, 1873.

E. W. WALKER, Chief Clerk.

ANTHONY PULBROOK, 28 Threadneedle-street, London, E. C., Plaintiff's Solicitor.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE RECEIVERSHIP OF THE AMERICAN TONTINE LIFE AND SAVINGS INSURANCE COMPANY.—To Treasurer of the State of New-York, T. E. Courtenay, Christian G. Weiss, L. R. Wainwright, E. J. Carraher, E. H. Carpenter, Francisca C. Hall, Daniel Y. Williamson, William P. Rapier, John Lawrence Smith, Emma M. Bissell, Ellie K. Allison.—You will please take notice that on the 6th day of August, 1873, an order was made and entered in the above entitled matter, directing the State Superintendent of Insurance to deliver to Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Receiver, all of the securities deposited with the said Superintendent for the security of the policy-holders of said above-mentioned Company, and that the Receiver, upon due proof of the validity of the claims of the holders of policies, pay the same, and that the matter of the validity, extent, and priority of claims, and all matters relating to the said receivership, be referred to Albert Cardozo as sole referee to hear and determine the same.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., Receiver.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES S. ASPINWALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 8th August, 1873.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
au13-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of CHARLES J. SWIFT, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MATTHEW B. BRADY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—By virtue of an order of this Court, I will sell at public auction, on the 28th day of August, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 627 Pennsylvania-avenue, in the City of Washington, D. C., all the right, title, and interest of above-named bankrupt in the photographic gallery No. 627 Pennsylvania-avenue, in the City of Washington.—New-York, Aug. 9, 1873.

CHAS. GERDING, Assignee M. B. Brady.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—A Midsummer Night's Dream—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Katharine Rogers.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Black Crook.—Mr. C. H. Merton, Mr. George Atkins.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Fun in a Fog.—Characters by the Vokes Family.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mimi—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Katharine Rogers, Miss Kitty Blanchard.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Concert by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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New-York City.

NOTICE.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Families or other subscribers leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address at $1 per month.*

How many of the State officials whose terms expire this year will be candidates for re-election we do not know. It is certain that some of them will not be renominated, and among those who will not seek or accept renomination is Attorney General Barlow. In our opinion he has done his duty faithfully, but such an office requires a man to devote nearly the whole of his time to it, and it is not surprising that Gen. Barlow should not be prepared to make so great a sacrifice on a second occasion. A contemporary says that the "Western portion of the State will claim the Attorney General." Mr. Barlow is not likely to stand in its way. It is highly important that a first-rate man should be chosen for the position, and this consideration will, we hope, outweigh all merely private "claims."

We did not overrate the effect of the defeat of the British Government at Greenwich. The result of the election in that borough was reported only in these columns, and has attracted no attention in any other quarter, although it is one of the most important events of the year in connection with English politics. The London *Times* declared, the day after the election, that it was clear the "Government was discredited throughout England." The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that Mr. Gladstone "remains in office, though not in power." Since then his Cabinet has been torn to pieces by internal dissensions, and the people are evidently thoroughly tired of it. Seldom has a statesman inflicted so great a blow upon his party, or made a more miserable use of his power. Mr. Gladstone's fall will be quite as remarkable in history as his sudden popularity, and that is saying a good deal.

Scribner's Monthly has lately been submitting some remarks to the public on the question of Protestantism, and has thus given great offense to certain weekly journals which take the Protestant faith under their special charge. The editor of *Scribner's* seems to be rather taken aback by the assaults made upon him. The truth is that these weekly papers do not admit the right of a secular journal to discuss these grave subjects. They claim the authority which belongs to plenary inspiration, and do justice to the old taunts about the feuds of Protestants by bitterly assailing everybody who presumes to hint that Protestant leaders are rather failing in their duty at the present moment. If the editor of *Scribner's Monthly* will read the dreadful reproaches which have recently been addressed to us for asserting that Protestantism is declining, he will come to the conclusion that he has been dismissed with very few stripes.

It is natural that some indiscreet but sincere friends of the present Indian policy of the Government should be engaged in efforts to induce President Grant to pardon the Modocs who have been tried for the murder of Gen. Canby. A candid view of the whole case is sufficient to show that the punishment of these savages is absolutely essential to the success of the peace policy. Any leniency on the part of the Government in dealing with such atrocious crimes as those of the Modocs will be taken by the Indians as a sign of weakness, and do great mischief. It is necessary that these savages shall suffer in order that other tribes may see that, while the Government will deal with the inoffensive Indians in the most friendly spirit, it is both able and determined to punish assassins. As to the question which is raised concerning the legality of the tribunal by which the Modocs were tried, it cannot now be considered by the Government, for the reason that it was fully investigated and decided before the Military Commission was formed.

The craving for popular liberty and independence, strangely as it works in some places, seems at the moment to be well nigh universal. It only needs to display itself among a few Asiatic nations to be quite so. The last place where it is agitating the public mind, and the last place except perhaps Greenland where we should have thought of looking for it, is Iceland. Danish papers report that the people of that remote but not uninteresting island are working themselves into much excitement and raising the cry of "independence," denouncing the rule of Denmark, and asking for a free constitution. A theory has been put forth that it is not exactly independence that the Icelanders want, but a union with Norway and Sweden. We cannot learn where this idea was first suggested, nor what grounds there are for supposing it to be true; but, according to present appearances, it seems at the best improbable. Iceland would gain nothing by changing her allegiance from Copenhagen to Stockholm, especially if, as is very probable, a consolidation of the Scandinavian peoples should be seriously entertained. Much more likely is it that the example set once by the United States has borne its fruits even in the far North, and that the Icelanders, without even any serious ground for complaint against Danish sovereignty, would rather govern themselves than be governed—would rather be a nation than only a part of one.

Another stage robbery in California is reported, and this time the robbers were not content with the express treasures, but relieved the passengers of all their valuables. It appears there were but two of the daring highwaymen who are making stage travel in California so exciting. We are not told the number of passengers, but they must have largely outnumbered the robbers, and it seems a little singular that they should have so tamely submitted to be robbed. If these stage-coach travelers will take the precaution to arm themselves before starting on these journeys, and will find sufficient nerve to use their arms when confronted by the highwaymen, there will soon be an end of these outrages. Thus far plundering stage-coaches has been a safe and exceedingly remunerative business, and it is no wonder that outlaws pursue it with such vigor. When a few of them find swift punishment instead of booty to be the reward of their enterprise, they will be much less ready to take the chances of attacking a stage-coach.

Further evidence was furnished by their proceedings yesterday of the determination of the Health Commissioners to rid the City of nuisances, and of the difficulties they encounter in the prosecution of their labors. It is pleasant to find that they had put a summary stop to the annoyances which the rendering company was putting in the way of the new offal contractor, and there is now good reason to believe that the obstinate nuisance caused by that company is finally abated. For this achievement, if for nothing else, Prof. Chandler and Drs. Vanderpoel and Smith would deserve the public thanks. Having been thus successful in a task which foiled all their predecessors, we hope they will attack the remaining dangers to the public health with equal vigor. They will find one field for exertion in the gas nuisance, to which we lately called attention, and about which we publish further details this morning. It is certainly detrimental to health, and, in addition to being extremely disagreeable, tends to depreciate the value of large blocks of real estate.

Spanish news from French sources must be regarded with considerable suspicion. The departments along the line of the Pyrenees contain large numbers of Carlist sympathizers, and still larger numbers of people who find it profitable to have a rebellion in progress on the other side of the frontier. The Carlist victory in the open field, reported from Perpignan, is, therefore, quite as likely to be a fiction as was the Carlist capture of Berga reported from Bayonne. As to the rest of Spain, no news is good news, and the revolt of the Irreconcilables in Murcia and elsewhere is evidently in course of suppression, otherwise we should hear a good deal more about it. As the Cortes is reported to be proceeding quietly with the discussion of the fundamental laws of the Federal Republic, the indications of the continued strength of the Salmeron Cabinet must be assumed to be eminently favorable.

THE GREATEST ENEMY OF THE SOUTH.

We believe that almost everybody will read with regret the speech which Mr. Jefferson Davis has delivered before the Southern Historical Convention. There may, perhaps, be a few here and there who cherish a vindictive hatred toward the South, and who rejoice over every incident which tends to estrange the North, and to embitter the relations between the two sections of the country. Into the hands of this unforgiving class, Mr. Jefferson Davis has been playing ever since the war. Unless contemporary history—the verdict of his own associates and friends as well as of his enemies—does him great injustice, his obstinacy, blundering, and want of foresight did much to ruin the cause which the Southern people had at heart. He is still one of their most dangerous foes. In 1871, he went about delivering inflammatory speeches, while bands of music played the "Bonny Blue Flag" wherever he appeared. In one of these mischevious addresses, Mr. Davis said: "I am not of those who accept the situation. I accept nothing. These cant phrases that we hear so much of about accepting the situation, and about our rights having been submitted to the arbitrament of war, are but the excuses of cowards." There was much more in the same strain. On Monday last Mr. Davis delivered a speech of a similar kind. The Southern people, he said, had been cheated rather than conquered; they would not have surrendered could they have foreseen how they would be treated; Southern women had not surrendered—"he had never seen one who was 'reconstructed;'" and he continued: "Ladies, I have often said that in you was my greatest hope for the future of our country. The men of this day may yield the principles for which they contended, but the children who succeed will cherish and perpetuate them."

We might suppose that any man of sense would ask himself, before uttering such words as these, what good could they possibly do? Is it any service to the South for the head of its extinct Confederacy to come forward and proclaim that the people are only waiting for a suitable opportunity to make another effort to destroy the Government? What the South needs is time, not, money. Give her these, and her material prosperity will return. But Mr. Jefferson Davis is perpetually coming forward and saying, "If you give us time, rest, and money, the only use we will make of them is to renew the late war. If living men cannot do it, their children will. Our cause will yet triumph." If all this could really restore the Confederacy of which Mr. Davis was the foolish head, it might be at least intelligible, although not in any way defensible; for Mr. Davis owes his life to the clemency of the Government and the people at whom he is anxious to strike a deadly blow. In any other country than this, as we have had occasion to say before, he would have been hanged, and it would have served him right. But he is a free man, and the only use he has made of his freedom is to foment a spirit of disunion and bitterness among the Southern people. He does not help them in any way by taking this course. He cannot recall the dead who perished on their battle-fields—he cannot undo the past, that past for which he is so heavily responsible. His incendiary speeches can only add to the misfortunes and sufferings of the South—there is no other effect possible. He turns back the tide of prosperity which might flow to them. He renders business men afraid to lend them their money. He tries to drag a new generation into the same appalling troubles which fell upon their fathers. Has not blood enough been shed to satisfy Mr. Jefferson Davis? Must the children as well as the fathers be sacrificed to his delusive theories of Government and his insane ambition? The fields of the South have been red with blood, and Mr. Davis would take care that they should never be whitened with the harvests of peace. He would renew a strife which overwhelmed tens of thousands of homes with ruin, and has left behind it bereavement and desolation in all parts of the land.

That any man should be capable of acting in this way may afford a curious subject for the morbid student of human nature, but in practical life it presents a very sad and shocking spectacle. Mr. Davis, if his own reflection cannot convince him of his error, might learn something from the example of many of the men with whom he was associated in his wild attempt upon the Government. The men who took the risks of the war, while Mr. Davis was living in safety and comfort, made no attempt to lead the Southern community into fresh disasters. Gen. Lee never endeavored to inflame the passions of the people. He at least remained faithful to the conditions under which he surrendered. But Mr. Davis has acted with conspicuous bad faith toward the Government, and to-day would, if he could, drag the South into another war. His remarks about the women of the South may or may not be just—we fear there is only too much truth in them. But certainly no one man has striven so hard to rekindle the animosities of the war as Jefferson Davis. If his own conscience acquit him of blame, he may rest assured that it is more than contemporary or future history will do for him.

THE IRON INTEREST.

The iron trade leads the manufacturing industries in the United States. The whole amount of capital employed in its various processes is not very far from $200,000,000. The value of the raw material annually used by it amounts to between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000 of the same large figure, while the value of its products is not less than $320,000,000. About 130,000 operatives were employed by the trade in 1870, and a considerably larger number now. As by far the greatest proportion of these are heads of families, we get, at the rate of five to a family, about 600,000 persons directly supported by this industry, to say nothing of the large additional number indirectly taken care of. About $70,000,000 was paid in wages to these operatives in 1870, and this amount must be considerably increased at present, owing to the advanced prosperity of the interest since that period.

The welfare of this branch of our industry, therefore, becomes a matter of national concern, especially when, as now, there is likely to be a marked change in its condition, owing to the altered position of things in Great Britain. Until recently she has not only deprived us of the markets of the world for our great manufacture, but has even undersold us in our own market, despite a very liberal protection to the iron trade. It should, however, in justice, be added that the demand, especially for railway purposes, has been so great for the last two or three years that the efforts of both countries have been unable to supply it with anything like promptness, and prices paid have been very remunerative. Now, however, the great and apparently permanent advance in coal, together with stiffer prices for labor, have altered the conditions of the trade not only in England but throughout the Continent, greatly to its disadvantage. We say "apparently permanent" advance in British coal, because the Parliamentary inquiry seemed to result in no other conclusion than that the price was high, while proposing no remedy and holding out no hope for the return of moderate charges. The practical working of this condition of things is, that out of 2,100 puddling furnaces in the North of England more than 700—a third of the entire number—are out of blast and likely to remain so until coal lowers. The British iron trade for the month of July shows a great falling off from that in the same month in 1872, owing, as one of the trade journals remarks, "to the competition with America, which has greatly injured the export trade." It is added that the exports to Canada, which have usually been large, have now ceased, owing to the fact that Canadians are buying their iron and heavy iron goods from the United States, at a lower rate than they can be at present obtained from England, owing, of course, to the advance in coal and labor.

Present prices, we are further told, are as low as they can be, without working at a loss. We are informed that the commonest Welsh coke cannot be had under 36 shillings per ton at the ovens, or 46 shillings delivered at South Staffordshire, and as it takes one and a half tons of coke to smelt each ton of pig-iron, the cost of fuel alone would be £3 9s., or or about $17 50 for each ton of iron produced at the latter point. Now, it is very clear that on such a showing as this, manufacturers cannot reduce prices permanently, and it seems more than probable that the recent reductions, caused mainly by slack demand, have also been made for the purpose of breaking down the American iron interest. It has partially succeeded in making trade dull just now over here; but the effect can hardly be a permanent one. We are told by the New-York *Financial Chronicle*, in reference to the English iron trade, that a large consumer in South Staffordshire has lately concluded a contract with a Pennsylvania rolling-mill for 3,000 tons of finished iron, a portion of which has gone forward; that buyers of steel on American account are generally countermanding their orders, and that the exportation of chains and many other forms of manufacture to America has almost ceased, the bulk of American imports in this direction consisting of special kinds and forms of crude metal, which constitute the raw material for manufacturing industries here. It should be added that both the French and Belgian iron markets are also depressed.

Considering these facts, and the additional fact that our domestic production of iron is still 600,000 tons behind our own requirements, we must join the *Chronicle* in its expression of surprise that the National Association of Pig-iron Manufacturers should have resolved that the production of pig metal should be curtailed as far as possible, until a more favorable market. This looks to us very much like following the bad example of the anthracite coal men in curtailing production in order to get higher prices. Our iron men cannot afford to do this. Their policy is to seize the golden opportunity now afforded them by dear coal in England, and not be afraid of the result. The business should be expanded, not contracted, despite its temporary dullness, for reasons which we hope more fully to explain hereafter.

LIGHT IN LOUISIANA.

For some time past, Louisiana has attracted little notice, and the fact is a gratifying proof that the State is at last enjoying a season of political quiet. Further evidence to the same effect is found in the Press of the State, which has allowed the dispute as to the Governorship to drop almost entirely out of public notice, and, instead of encouraging partisan rancor, is devoted to a large extent to the consideration of the industrial problems which are pressing upon the State. In her fruitful soil and almost tropical climate, Louisiana has advantages which should place her in the front rank among the Commonwealths of the Union.

With monopoly of a leading product of the country, Louisiana should long ago have regained the prosperity she enjoyed before the war. In common with all the insurrectionary States at the close of the contest, she found her labor disorganized, and it was inevitable that for a season her rich plantations would be untilled. But there was no reason why her fields should be unproductive longer than a single year if her people had gone more sensibly about the work of restoration. In Louisiana the difficulties in the way of this work, which were encountered in all the Southern States, were greatly aggravated. The cultivation of sugar-cane, even more than that of cotton, tended to the creation of large estates, and the lands of Louisiana were in comparatively few hands. The owners found themselves impoverished by the war, and especially by the abolition of slavery, yet few of them were willing to part with any part of their property. They clung to their broad acres with the pride of a landed aristocracy. When compelled by their necessities to go into the market with their ancestral possessions, they naturally made another mistake. Pinched as they were for money, they refused to grant time for payment, and there were no purchasers on any other terms. They could sell but little, and the great majority struggled on from bad to worse, and resorted to all sorts of expedients to meet the pressing demands upon them.

Meantime, the political complications of the State added to their hardships. It was the crowning misfortune of Louisiana to attract the unscrupulous Warmoth, by whose acts the work of reconstruction was delayed, and the rancors of the war unreasonably prolonged. He finished his career by leaving the State he had misgoverned with her industry paralyzed, and so close upon the verge of civil war that this last disaster was only averted by the prompt and decisive action of President Grant. The natural effect of this condition of affairs was to keep the labor of the State unsettled. For some years after the war we heard a great deal about the demoralization of the negro, and much of it was true, doubtless, as applied to Louisiana. It was inevitable from the political chaos about him that the negro should be uncertain of the future, and improvident in the present. We do not doubt that many planters found the employment of negroes, either on shares or wages, an unprofitable business. We believe that it is equally true that if many of the negroes had properly husbanded the large shares or wages they enjoyed immediately after the war, they might have been in a condition to buy portions of the estates of their former masters. There is no reason to doubt that the planters would have been glad at that time to sell to them, and both classes would have been greatly benefited. It is, however, no discredit to either race that neither was able to solve the great problem suddenly put before both.

Louisiana is still subject to the evils of disorganized labor and an impoverished people, but we are glad to see evidence that an effort is at last being made to find a solution of their difficulties in the right spirit. Political enmities having subsided by reason of the wisdom and firmness of President Grant, we find in late numbers of the New-Orleans *Times* something better than denunciations of partisan opponents. From letters and remarks upon the land and labor question, we gather that it is still far from being solved, but that it is being widely and seriously considered. To this extent the situation is encouraging, since it is certain that discussion must in the end apply a remedy. Many of the measures proposed might mitigate the evils which bear so heavily upon the State, but would not wholly remove them. The proposition of a land and labor combination between the planters and young men, who propose to go from the cities to till the soil, might perhaps render a few more acres productive, but it is doubtful. There are few young men desirous of engaging in such an enterprise, and those who are willing, of course, are unskilled in agricultural labor. Hardly more can be expected from the scheme of the planter who wants to employ white laborers by the year, and for good men is willing to pay current wages, and give each man as much garden ground as he can cultivate.

But one of these letter-writers has a plan which would at once solve the land and labor problem. He says:

"If the landholders were more practical and more enterprising they could find thousands of purchasers. Let them organize, divide their lands, advertise, let the world know what they have to sell, encourage colonization, sell on long time at reasonable prices, and they will soon have mortgage notes in their pockets instead of unsalable and tax-ridden property."

A State is really prosperous in proportion as its agricultural labor has proprietorship in its soil. If the advice this sensible planter gives is followed, there will be an end of the land and labor question in Louisiana. Cutting up the great estates would not only release the planters from their difficulties, but do another public service in destroying the last traces of feudalism in the State. By this method the negroes would be so stimulated to industry and economy, that they would soon be in the market as purchasers in large numbers. The fact that this plan has found powerful friends is a proof that Louisiana will speedily enter upon an era of unexampled prosperity. Now that the attention of the people of the State has been fixed upon this important subject, we hope it will not be diverted by the frantic appeals of John McEnery for power. It will be seen by our dispatches this morning that this mad is about to renew the strife which has proved so disastrous to his State.

THE NEW CRUSADE.

It is some 800 years ago since Peter the Hermit aroused all Europe by declaiming against the recreant indifference which suffered the infidel Moslem to possess the cradle of the Christian faith. Peter went to the Holy Places a pilgrim, and came back full of the fervor of a Crusader. He set an influence moving which utterly failed to accomplish what he expected from it, but which left results in the history of humanity which never entered into the calculations of the soldier monk of Amiens. Times have changed since emperors and kings vied with each other in fighting the Saracen for the possession of Acre, and breaking a lance in the defense of the short-lived kingdom of Jerusalem. The dream of that bold crusader, the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, has been realized, but those who have succeeded to the heritage of an united Germany find in the successor of Popes Clement and Celestine the chief disturber of their political peace, while the modern counterpart of the Lombard league, whose great achievement was the humbling of the same Barbarossa, finds in his successor its most potent ally and protector. The old Guelf and Ghibelline feud has not been thoroughly fought out yet, but the Pope has been sadly shorn of his power, and his ever-faithful Milan and Venice, not to mention his own particular seat of Rome, have gone over to the other side.

In these days of monster pilgrimages and morbid manifestations of pietistic frenzy, of revival of the mysteries of the sacred heart, and of the miracles of half-crazy nuns, the old mediæval struggles appear wonderfully recent, and the impulse that sent the scum and the flower of the armies of Europe to fight for the possession of the Holy Sepulchre becomes more intelligible than heretofore. The crusading fervor that kept Europe in commotion for 200 years is generally supposed to be as thoroughly extinct as the black plague, which proved more formidable than the Saracen to the unwashed levies of Peter the Hermit. But the assemblage of thousands of pilgrims around saintly shrines had been relegated to the some historical limbo, and yet we have Paray-le-Monial, Lourdes, and La Salette. The Christian world had but just awakened from a terrible nightmare regarding the day of judgment, when it found in the Crusades an outlet for the blind desire to do something to deserve the mercy of Heaven. France has come in these latter days to be the last refuge of mediæval Christianity, and that portion of France which is neither Voltarian nor Protestant, sees in the terrible ordeal of 1870-71 a sign of Divine displeasure to be averted by pilgrimages and vigils, if not by a new crusade.

The astute persons who direct this latest revival of almost forgotten mummery are not particularly concerned about the custody of the Holy Places, but they are vitally interested in "the patrimony of St. Peter." The Italian King in possession of Rome is esteemed a grosser outrage upon the Church than the spectacle of the Mussulman lording it over Jerusalem. A pilgrim may, even in these prosaic times, become a crusader, and, with the prospect of a Bourbon King devoted to the worship of "the sacred heart," regaining the throne of St. Louis, everything is possible. The desired opportunity of placing "the Cis-Alpine Government" in an attitude of hostility to the pilgrimage movement has been found. A grand rally of French and Italian pilgrims was planned to meet at the shrine of St. Francis of Assisi. The spirit of the peaceful teaching of Francesco Bernardone would certainly not have been honored by either the promoters or the followers of this pilgrimage. The meeting of thousands of zealots in Perugia could hardly have failed to elicit many passionate protests against the confiscation of the papal inheritance, and would have been eagerly seized upon for the purpose of sowing abundance of political sedition. The Holy House of Loretto, of miraculous memory, was also to be honored by a similar rally of the faithful. The Italian Government stepped in and forbade both meetings, on the very sensible ground that with Asiatic cholera already in Italy, the assemblage of multitudes of unwashed devotees would have involved a serious peril to the public health.

This prompt interference will doubtless form the occasion of a considerable expenditure of objurgatory latin at the Vatican, and will be a fresh argument in favor of the new crusade for the recovery of Rome. The year of jubilee—1875—is approaching too, when all the Roman Catholic world will be invited to perform a pilgrimage to the seat of the Pontiffs, where plenary indulgences will be liberally allotted them. It seems, however, that fearing lest the present attack of pious fervor may become spent before then, the Pope is disposed to anticipate the close of the third quarter of the century by one year, and to make 1874 the year of jubilee. It was in 1825 that 250,000 pilgrims crossed the bridge of St. Angelo to pay their devotions before the tombs of the Apostles. The conditions for holding the next jubilee are still more favorable than they were then, and it would be rash to predict, be the time next year, or the one following, that the occasion will pass over peacefully for Italy and for Europe.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The continued exodus of emigrants from Germany still affords much anxiety to the imperial authorities, and they seem quite at a loss to know how to stop it. Notwithstanding, too, the advantage which emigration has been to England and her people, there are many among the leading men in the United Kingdom who have for some time been thinking that the outflow of population ought to be checked, but they again are at a loss how to check it. The desire to "get on" in the world, to find a wider field for work and more scope for material improvement, is no doubt one of the leading impulses which promote emigration, stimulated as it is by poverty on the one hand and a love of freedom on the other. But there are other causes, less powerful, doubtless, but still at work, although they have been very much disregarded. It is not only want and poverty that are unendurable, but it is the manner in which they are often treated under the laws of most European governments that drives their victims away from the land of their fathers. "Poverty is no disgrace," say the proverbs of many nations. No, but it is a crime in those nations, and many are the people who have become emigrants for no other reason than that their misfortunes have been dealt with criminally.

Not even the poor can at all times keep free from debt, even although debt means credit. The "factory hand" incurs debts for the necessities of life when work is slack, to pay them off again when better times return. The farm laborer incurs debts in Winter, which often go unliquidated till seed-time, or even harvest. But, if the creditor of a poor man in England chooses to be urgent in his demands, he can lay his hands upon every thing the unfortunate debtor possesses, and turn him and his family destitute into the world; or lacking a few sticks of furniture or wearing apparel to take, he can arrest the man, and imprison him in the common jail. When the power of imprisonment for debt was taken away from the higher courts, numbers of persons returned from France, Belgium, and even from America, to the shores of England, whence they had escaped through fear of the jail. Then, too, it first dawned upon the authorities that many persons had for years taken refuge in the Bankruptcy Court, not in consequence of inextricable difficulty, but only to avoid the same impending peril. The abolition of the power of imprisonment in those courts has proved advantageous to both debtor and creditor, besides placing retail business itself upon a more substantial footing. But the poor man, who gets within the range of the county courts, is still liable to imprisonment, or to be rendered absolutely penniless by any unscrupulous creditor who chooses to obtain a judgment against him. No wonder is it, then, when he hears of the more merciful laws on this side of the Atlantic, that he uses every effort to plant his family here; where, whatever his difficulties may be, their small possessions will be secure, and he himself will be left free to labor for their support.

Imprisonment for debt is one of the most barbarous features that are left in the statute-book of England, yet it does not seem that the people there see it in its true light. The law in Canada is more cruel than it is even in England, and that is one of the things which people on the other side ought to know when they are looking for relief from the criminal treatment of their poverty. However great their need may be, they cannot here be deprived of the means of earning an honest living, nor robbed by the law of the last vestige of property that remains to them. We know of no nation of which the same thing can be said, and in the minds of many it will be considered a grand set-off against the bids that other nations are making for immigration.

A select committee of the British House of Commons have recently sent in a report upon the question; but it does not seem very clear whether they think that the small as well as the large debtor ought to be exempted from imprisonment or not. They seem utterly bewildered at the immensity of the subject, and extremely loth to make any practical suggestions concerning it. Meanwhile, the whole British mind seems to be in a like state of perplexity. To give the lower classes equal rights with those of the upper classes, or to regard the laborer who owes 10s. as no more dishonest than he who is a debtor for £40,000, is too monstrous. British Conservatism cannot endure the thought. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, usually endowed with a sufficient supply of common sense at any rate, is aghast at the suggestion made by itself, that if imprisonment for debt be no longer a poor man's privilege, executions, too, must be abolished, otherwise they will be holding out a premium to people to buy no furniture. To us it seems strange—as well, indeed, it may—that a subject so simple, and one that has been dealt with so practically here, cannot be treated with a sufficiently broad spirit of liberality by the people of Great Britain. Still, it is consolatory to know that their loss is our gain, and that the sound principle of punishing the dishonest debtor, and protecting the honest one, is that which, being acted upon here, makes another attraction in the United States for working men, although we do not think it has hitherto been sufficiently set forth.

ENGLISH PARTY POLITICS.

The significance of the Greenwich (Eng.) election is thus commented upon by the London *Daily Telegraph*: "We have received a letter which throws a strange and instructive light on the result of the Greenwich election. Our correspondent says that more than 3,000 Nonconformist electors held aloof from the contest, and that not one Dissenting minister recorded his vote. They acted thus deliberately to signify the intense animosity with which they regard the twenty-fifth clause of the Elementary Education act. They know that they can return few candidates of their own color; but they also know that few Liberals can be elected without their aid, and that they can virtually break up the Liberal party if they simply keep away from the polling booth. They fancy that if they show their power in a few preliminary contests like that at Greenwich the Government will take warning, and at the next general election consent to propose the abolition of the hateful clause. Such is the statement, and such the theory, of our correspondent. Making every allowance for the exaggeration which is inevitable in the heated atmosphere of a contested election, we have no reason to doubt that it contains a basis of truth. If the facts be as they are stated, the strange result of the Greenwich election is amply explained. And if the Nonconformists are ready to break up the Liberal Party, rather than permit the value to be burdened with the payment of denominational fees, there can be no doubt that they will be able to fulfill their desires. If not the main body, they are unquestionably the backbone of the Liberal Party, and there will be many collapses indeed if they refuse to vote for a government which has given a qualified support to denominational education. For the present we do not discuss the ethics of their conduct; but it is a fact which Liberals cannot afford to blink. Serious as the loss of the Greenwich seat is, it would be a trifling disaster compared with the loss of the Nonconformist vote; and if our correspondent correctly expresses the intentions of the Dissenters, we have indeed embarked on a new sea of party politics."

OBITUARY.

REV. GARDINER SPRING, D. D.

Rev. Gardiner Spring died on Monday, in this City, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. His father was Rev. Samuel D. Spring, a warm supporter of the Revolution, and a chaplain in the army in 1775 when Benedict Arnold made his celebrated attack on Quebec. When Aaron Burr fell on the plains of Abraham he carried him off the field, and the friendship formed at that period continued strong and sincere during their lives. After the duel with Hamilton, Burr largely lost social status, but even then Mr. Spring's affection remained unchanged, and it was during a visit to Burr, in New-York, that the latter gave utterance to the expression, denouncing Washington as a coward, which gave general offense to the colonists at that time. Mr. Spring was also an intimate personal friend of President Madison, and the autobiography of his son, Rev. Gardiner Spring, contains several letters of Madison on the subject of the Revolution, in which he took occasion to speak with great bitterness of the Tories. Mr. Spring died in March, 1819. Rev. Gardiner Spring was born on the 24th of February, 1785, in Newburyport, Mass., and was the oldest member of his family. In his autobiography he makes particular reference to his "proneness to evil" in his youth, and describes himself as a willful, selfish boy who would brook no control. With growing years he observed that these qualities developed themselves in some instances in a form of deceit, and with deep humiliation he remarked that in manhood and even in old age he had to struggle against the dominant and cherished sins of his boyhood. He was by nature, as he himself declared, a child of wrath, and he often wondered at the mercy of Providence that kept him out of hell. That his parents did not share with him the opinion which he entertained of himself, is established by the fact that they designed him for the ministry. The rudiments of education were imparted to him in the grammar school of his native town, but he was also placed under the charge of Chief Justice Parsons, who acted in the capacity of a private tutor. In his fifteenth year he entered Yale College, where he became the class-mate of John C. Calhoun, and was one of the oldest graduates of that celebrated institution, for he delivered the valedictory address at the Commencement exercises in 1805. He did not then appear to incline toward the Church, and on leaving college pursued the studies of law in the office of Judge Daggett, in New-Haven. The principal portion of his time, however, was occupied in teaching, and he established an English school in the Bermuda Islands, where he passed fifteen months. He was admitted to the Bar in 1808, and commenced practice under favorable auspices, but he subsequently abandoned the profession against the wishes of his wife, whom he married in 1809, and declared his intention of becoming a minister. This sudden change he himself attributed to the effect of a sermon preached by Rev. John Mason, in New-Haven, from the text, "To the poor the Gospel is preached." He described the impression the discourse produced as miraculous; he could not restrain from tears, and from that moment he followed the ministry with zeal and piety. He spent one year at Andover Theological Seminary, and in the year 1809 was ordained. After having received calls from several New-England parishes he preached in Cedar-street Church in the following Spring, and in the same year, by unanimous call, was invited to the pastorate of the old Brick Church in Beekman-street in this City. Dr. Spring frequently received calls of higher trust and responsibility, including the presidencies of Dartmouth and Hamilton Colleges, but he did not desire to abandon his first field of labor, and during the sixty-three years of his pastoral care of that church he was regarded as second to no preacher in this City. His congregation removed to Murray Hill in 1861, and in the following year he accepted as his associate Rev. Wm. G. T. Shedd. Dr. Spring's style of preaching was vigorous, simple, and always interesting. He ignored everything vapory, florid, or whatever might produce transient excitement, basing his preaching altogether on the simple truth, as enunciated by Christ. He was an industrious author, and his works, among others, included "The Attraction of the Cross," "The Mercy Seat; or, Thoughts Suggested by the Lord's Prayer," "First Things," "The Glory of Christ," "The Power of the Tongue," "Short Sermons to the People," "The Obligations of the World to the Bible," "Memoirs of the Late Hannah L. Murray," "The Restoration of Israel," "Dissertation on the Rule of Faith," "The Doctrine of Election," "Essays on Christian Character," "The Mission of Sorrow," "Fragments from the Study of a Pastor," "The Bible Not man," "Pulpit Ministrations," or Sabbath Readings, &c.," "Personal Reminiscences, &c."

CHARLES, EX-DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.

A telegraphic dispatch from Geneva announces the death of Charles Frederick Augustus William, ex-Duke of Brunswick. He was the eldest son of Frederick William, Duke of Brunswick, who was killed at the battle of Quatre-Bras, in June, 1815, the first of the series of encounters between the French, under Napoleon I., and the Allies, under the Duke of Wellington, which closed with the rout of the French at Waterloo. Charles was born Oct. 30, 1804; and after the battle of Jena, which prostrated Prussia and all Germany at the feet of the French Emperor, he was sent with his young brother to Sweden, by his mother, who died in 1808. Intrusted to the care of strangers, and wandering from country to country till after the overthrow of Napoleon and the French Empire, his education was necessarily exceedingly imperfect. On the death of his father he received the title of Duke, under the tutelage of the Prince Regent of Great Britain, afterward George IV. His character and habits, however, led his protector to delay as long as possible the declaration of his majority. The wisdom of this course was shown when, in October, 1823, he took the reins of government in his own hands. The public interests of the dukedom entered less into his consideration than the pursuit of pleasure. He spent some time traveling in Italy and in England, and on his return to his own dominions discouraged his most faithful supporters by his neglect of the interests of his people, subjecting the whole country to a rule so arbitrary and eccentric as very soon to become insupportable. The Germanic Diet, moved by the complaints of his subjects, took their grievances into consideration in 1829, and the Duke found it more comfortable about the period of the revolution of July to withdraw to France, and thence to Belgium. Driven from Brussels by the revolution of September, he secretly returned to his own territory, where in a very short time trouble broke out, which was only allayed by his deposition. The German Diet declared him incapacitated to rule, and by an arrangement entered into after a council of the members of the ducal family, the dukedom was transferred to his brother William. From that time, the Duke Charles, who persistently and unsuccessfully sought the aid of Great Britain to restore him to the ducal throne, lived in exile, residing chiefly at Paris and London. In March, 1861, when the King of Hanover protested against the occupation of his territory by the Prussians, ex-Duke Charles also renewed his oft-repeated protest against the spoliation of which he was made the victim thirty-eight years before.

OTHER DEATHS.

John H. Fairchild, Vice President of the Marine Insurance Company, and President of the Board of Underwriters of St. Louis, died in that city on Monday night, of cerebro spinal meningetis.

Richard Watson, aged thirty-seven years, died in Philadelphia, yesterday, from injuries received on Monday by being run over by a coal cart. Deceased was a brother of John Davis Watson, editor of the *North American*.

Charles Stark, a wealthy citizen of Manchester, N. H., aged seventy-two years, a grandson of Gen. John Stark, deliberately committed suicide on Monday night by hanging. His sister, who acted as housekeeper, yesterday morning finding his bed undisturbed, went into the barn, where she found him suspended by the neck, dead. His feet were only a few inches from the floor, and his hat, cravat, and blouse were carefully laid aside. He resided on the old Stark estate, a short distance above the Amoskeag Falls. In 1853-4 he was a State Senator and has occupied other prominent positions. This event creates great astonishment, as Stark was a cool, clear-headed man, methodical in business, and highly respected by all who knew him. The settlement of an estate by him recently threatening some litigation, and the care of his own property, are the only causes assigned for the act.

THE ITALIAN SLAVES.

JUSTICE AT LAST.

ARREST OF THE PADRONE VINCENZO MOTTO —TWO NIGHTS' ADVENTURES IN CROSBY-STREET.

Within the last few weeks the interest in the Italian slave children, excited by THE TIMES' exposures, has abated, but those having the matter in charge continued to pursue the padrone with unabated zeal. Since Mr. John N. Lewis has been engaged as counsel in this matter, no information has been given to the public, Mr. Lewis being of the opinion that publicity would only lead to failure. His wishes in the matter have been followed in every respect, and the movers in the scheme, by his advice, have been able to secure one of the chief padroni in the City, whose testimony is expected to throw light upon the whole nefarious traffic. It has already been stated that the various authorities had been applied to in this matter to have them take action, but without result. This, Mr. Lewis relates, was not owing to a lack of interest, but rather that there was no law under which to proceed.

The Italians having the movement in charge, however, were not satisfied, and urged the subject forward. It was then recommended by counsel that the boy Joseph, who has been so often spoken of, should testify to the facts within his knowledge and that such affidavit be made the base of future action. This course was pursued, and, that the greatest success should be attained, the boy was taken before United States Commissioner Osborn, who received a complaint under the act of April, 1866, better known as the Civil Rights bill. Upon this complaint a warrant was issued for the arrest of Vincenzo Motto, the former padrone of the boy Joseph; but then, it appears, the question arose who should execute the warrant. The officers of the United States Court could not speak the language of the accused, and consequently could not expect to find him in the Italy of Crosby-street. Mr. Commissioner Smith was applied to in this dilemma and asked to have deputized as a United States Marshal an officer who knew the locality. To do this President Smith was willing, but as it would imperil the officer's position upon the police force the scheme was given up. It was suggested, however, that a person knowing the people to be dealt with should be deputized as United States Marshal to serve the warrant, and that the police would lend every possible assistance. This course was pursued, and Mr. H. D. Monachesi, who was one of the movers in the matter, consented to accept the warrant. He was made Special Deputy Marshal of the United States, and proceeded to execute the warrant. From Mr. Monachesi's account this would appear not to have been such an easy matter, for there were many difficulties to be contended with. The assistance of Capt. Clinchy, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was obtained, and arrangements were made to capture the padrone.

The first move in the matter was made last Sunday evening. Upon that occasion the Deputy Marshal met Officer Monaghan, of the Sixth Precinct, and Officers Mitchell and Mahony, of the Fourteenth, at the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house and proceeded to investigate the tenement-houses of Crosby-street.

It was known that Vincenzo Motto lived at No. 45 Crosby-street, but as that number comprised both a front and rear building of five stories each, densely crowded throughout, the task of finding him required some consideration. The services of an Italian boy named George, who works about the station-house, was obtained, and he was sent through the tenement to inquire for Motto while the officers remained behind to be ready at his call. The boy obtained admission readily on the pretext that he wished to purchase a monkey, and as he passed from room to room the officers followed him. Before reaching the top floor of the rear building a man, supposed to be Motto, was discovered, and George giving the alarm, the officers were quickly after him. The man rushed up a ladder and on to the roof. The officers followed, but several steps of the ladder being missing, some moments were lost in the ascent. When the officers reached the roof a flying figure was observed, which rapidly scaled the palings separating the roof of No. 45 from No. 47, and disappeared from view. It was soon discovered that the roof of No. 47 was at least fifteen feet below that of No. 45, but without a moment's hesitation the fugitive, who had dropped to the lower roof, was followed. The leap was taken in utter darkness, but the fugitive was nowhere to be seen. The trap-door was entered, and a thorough search made of the building, but without result. The bird had flown, and the night passed without accomplishing the object of the expedition. Nowise daunted, however, a more systematic expedition was arranged for the following night, and every precaution taken to guard against failure. All day Monday the buildings were watched and it was known that, unless the fugitive had escaped on Sunday night, he was still in the neighborhood. To make assurances doubly sure, the boy Joseph was procured, that he might identify his former cruel taskmaster, and aid the officers to seize him. At midnight Monday the same party met at the station-house, but it was not until after 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning that a start was made. The building where the suspected man was lodged was closely guarded, and, accompanied by Joseph, the officers entered. With the aid of a dark lantern, the narrow alley was traversed and the rear building reached. The door stood open, and silently the party ascended the stairs. The top floor was reached, and the door of the room which Joseph pointed out as his former prison was knocked at, and a demand made for admission. After repeated summons, the answer was made in the tones of one who was half asleep, "Who is there?" Joseph, who had been instructed in his part, replied that he, the runaway, was there, and upon being questioned further by the parties without stated that he was cold and wet and hungry, and desired admission. The parties inside evidently knew who addressed them, for the door was instantly opened. The bright light of the lantern was thrown into the room, and a scene made visible that the beholder would never forget. The room was about eight feet deep by about six feet wide, with a very low ceiling. There was one window opening upon the court or alleyway, but it was closed, and in this circumscribed space there were found living seven men and two boys. The atmosphere was foul, and all the surroundings bore an air of filth and wretchedness. The men and boys were huddled together upon rough pallets that took the place of beds, and oblivion of anything better than their present condition, they slept. The man who opened the door was evidently surprised at the number of persons who entered, and the low exclamation that burst from him awoke the others. The scene at this moment beggars description. The men in bed sat both upright, and talked loud in their native dialect, and gesticulated as only an Italian can. It is supposed they complained of the intrusion, but as the officers did not understand them their words were lost. When silence was restored Joseph examined critically all the occupants of the room, and, pointing to one of the men, pronounced him to be Vincenzo Motto, his former padrone. Motto was then arrested by the Deputy Marshal and told to get up and dress. The two boys, whom Joseph also recognized, were also taken as witnesses. While the party was dressing the officers explored the adjoining rooms. In the middle room there was found one boy, who was discovered to be a brother of one of the men, and in the back room the officers discovered two little girls who were recognized as the two children so well known in the lower part of the City. These two little innocents were asleep, locked in each other's arms, presenting a picture at once pitiful in the extreme. Joseph said they had come to this country upon the same steamer with himself, but the officers had not the heart to disturb them, even though they might be valuable witnesses. Silently leaving the room they were left undisturbed, but when the proper evidence can be obtained they will be liberated. When Motto and the boys were dressed they were taken to the station-house and lodged there for the night.

Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock they were taken before Commissioner Osborn and a preliminary examination held. Mr. Lewis appeared to represent the Italian colony, and in the presence of all assembled Joseph positively identified the prisoner as Vincenzo Motto, the man who had beaten and maltreated him for two years. Motto denied the charge, and said he had only been in the country three days, but Joseph affirmed that he was the man, and he was consequently held for examination. The examination will take place this morning at 11 o'clock, and Mr. Lewis states that if the prisoner can be held upon the charges made it will open an avenue to destroy the entire traffic, which is at once a disgrace to both Italy and the United States.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democratic members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen held a secret caucus yesterday. The object of the session was to decide whether their troublesome colleague, Mr. Murphy, would sustain the action of Mr. Moloney in removing three of the Republican clerks. Mr. Moloney said he felt assured that Murphy was all right, and that all reports to the contrary were mere inventions of the enemy. While the caucus was being held scouts were sent to search for Mr. Murphy, but while they were scouring the Second District the object of their anxiety walked into Mr. Moloney's office and took a seat near one of his subordinates. His presence created intense excitement. Mr. Moloney smiled upon him, but he did not visibly return the courtesy. At last one of the Assistant Aldermen pained at the suspense, asked him if he would attend the special meeting to be held next Thursday. He replied, "I may not be present." This ambiguous answer aroused the worst fears of Mr. Moloney's supporters—but he reassured them that Murphy was all right. As time wore on, however, it became evident that Murphy was still in doubt. His colleagues soon benthought them of a new device to save Mr. Moloney's Democratic appointments and prevent the restoration of the Republican clerks. They said they knew that a certain member, now absent in Omaha, would do almost anything for Mr. Moloney—and that he would make up for Murphy's presumed lack of fidelity to party ties. This announcement created a comfortable feeling among the Democratic Assistant Aldermen; but, although they thought they had a man in reserve, they tried to obviate the necessity of using him by keeping an eye on Murphy. The latest advices from Murphy, however, were to the effect that he was still in doubt.

MONMOUTH PARK.

THE FIRST DAY OF THE EXTRA MEETING—AN ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

To-day the gates of Monmouth Park will again be thrown open to the public and the sojourners at Long Branch, like their less fortunate brethren confined to the necessities of business in the City, are rejoicing at the prospect of a speedy relief from the general monotony of Summer existences. The turfmen are again eager for the sounds of flying hoofs, and the general anticipations of a merry day of sport on the course by the sea bids fair to meet with a full realization. The programme for this, the opening day of the extra meeting, consists of four races. The first is a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for two-year olds, but in this there are but two entries, which was doubtless owing to the unpleasant weather, and the doubt existing as to the condition of the track—owners of two-year olds not caring to risk injury to their valuable young stock on a heavy track. The contestants will be John Coffee's b. f. Nettie Norton, by imp. Leamington, out of Long Nine, by Lightning, 92 pounds, and John F. Chamberlin's b. c. Vialgoth, by Asteroid, out of Vandalia, by Vandal, 90 pounds. The second race is a dash of a mile and a half for all ages, in which four are started, viz.: Arizona, 5 years, the winner of the four-mile heats at Saratoga; Shylock, 4 years; Wheatly, 4 years, and Gerald, aged. The next is a hurdle race of mile heats, a novelty in this part of the country, and the following five are engaged: Blind Tom, aged, 142 pounds; Revenge, (formerly Sorrel Dan,) aged, 139 pounds; Village Blacksmith, aged, 140 pounds; Impecunious, 5 years, 139 pounds, and Harry Booth, aged, 142 pounds. With this field the race promises to be a close and exciting affair, and cause considerable excitement. The fourth race is a handicap for all ages, a mile and a quarter, and four are entered. These are D. D. Withers' imp. b. c. Minstrel, by Marsyas, 80 pounds; Coffee's gr. c. by Lightning, 3 years, 83 pounds; Chamberlin's b. f. Mary Constant, 3 years, 90 pounds, and Donahue's Business, 4 years, 104 pounds. The betting on these races was quite brisk last night at the pool-rooms of Johnson & Chamberlin. There was no betting on the two-year-old contest, and the rates ruling the others were as follows:

HURDLE RACE.

Blind Tom	$100	$100
Revenge	55	52
Village Blacksmith	45	44
Impecunious	23	62
Harry Booth	25	
Total	$248	$258

MILE AND A HALF.

Arizona	$90	$50
Shylock	42	25
Wheatly	43	25
Gerald	22	15
Total	$196	$115

MILE AND A QUARTER.

Mary Constant	$90	$95	$100
Minstrel	42	45	50
Coffee's colt	45	45	50
Business	37	37	40
Total	$214	$222	$240

The Plymouth Rock will make an extra trip during the meeting, and will leave Pier No. 28 North River at 10:30 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with a special train for the race-course.

POOLS AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 19.—There was a large attendance to-night, at the sale of pools, by Underwood, in the West End Hotel. The following was the average. For the first race, hurdle, mile heats:

Blind Tom	$100	$100
Revenge	100	45
Village Blacksmith	90	38
Harry Booth	55	11
Impecunious	35	6

For the second race; Long Branch Handicap; one and one-quarter miles:

Business	$65
Minstrel	55
Coffey's gray colt	55
Mary Constant	45

For the third race; for two-year olds; three-quarter mile:

Nettie Morton	$50
Vizigoth	50

For fourth race; for all ages; one and one-half miles:

Arizona	$200	$65
Shylock	45	28
Wheatly	60	25
Gerald	20	10

The interest is centered in the first and fourth races.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A WORD FOR THE CONVICT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The appeal of a released convict in yesterday's TIMES went to my heart. Years since I was alone in my house one evening when I was summoned to the street-door by a timid ring. Thinking that the servant who had just stepped out had returned, I went to the door myself to meet the wild and stricken-looking face of a man who said hastily, "Give me something to eat; I have just come from the State's Prison." I was frightened, and shut the door in his face. That face has haunted me at times ever since, and the incident has taught me a lesson which I never can forget. How can those of us who have had much forgiven do more good than by giving these erring ones a chance to reform—a chance to live honestly! SARAH.

THE GAS NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in your issue of this date you confine the area of the stench from the gas-houses to between Ninth and Twentieth streets. Allow me to say that I live at No. 4 West Twenty-second-street, and was kept awake on Friday for the entire night by the suffocating atmosphere, and I am a strong and hearty man. W. N. CALLENDER.

DRUGGISTS' ASSISTANTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being a constant reader of your paper, it was with pleasure I saw a letter from "Kino," in respect to drug clerks. As I am a drug clerk myself, of more than ten years' experience, I can vouch for the statement "Kino" has made, both as regards the hours we have to work, and the small remuneration we, as a rule, receive for our services. We are paid worse than any other class of men, though we work longer, not laboriously, certainly; but it is extremely tedious, and the time we have to ourselves is not worth mentioning. If we have to work eighteen or nineteen hours a day—which we do—how can New-York or any other place expect to have competent drug clerks? We certainly have a few hours a week, say nine or ten hours; but do we not want a little cessation from business the same as hod-carriers, bricklayers, and carpenters? They only work ten hours a day, and are not satisfied; yet we have to be satisfied to work eighteen and nineteen, and on Sundays, too, with the privilege of being called up five or six times during the night, and greeted with a mouth full of the vulgar tongue, because they have to wait while we get out of bed to open the door. We are expected to do as good a day's work as any other man, and not allowed to take a seat till after 6 o'clock, (in most establishments,) and above all, to appear well clothed. Notwithstanding all this, we are to expect nothing but a small pittance for our services. I think we could form a society for working a shorter time; but leave wages out of the question. I would willingly join such a society, and know several others that would do so. ADEPS.

RAILWAY EXTORTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in this morning's issue on the railroad extortion question is to the point. I purchased a ticket on Friday last from James-slip, New-York, to Greenport, Long Island, by the Long Island Railroad, for $2 50, but had to pay $2 70 to-day for a return ticket from Greenport to New-York. The ticket agent at Greenport says he has received no notice of any change in the fare. Long Islanders will soon be delivered, however, from the present mismanagement, although the fact is kept private at present lest the rejoicings of the inhabitants might hurt the feelings of the present board.

A LONG ISLANDER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 18, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

The Fall and Winter season was entered upon at the Grand Opera-house last evening, with a performance of Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream." We hardly think this exquisite poem susceptible of adequate illustration by the methods resorted to for the representation of ordinary stage-play; but inasmuch as "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was acted for many successive nights, some years since, at the Olympic Theatre; and, furthermore, as it has been given time and again abroad, it is to be supposed that the public are well-content to have it removed from the closet to the boards. Yesterday's revival of the piece—for it is a revival only, after all—offered convincing proof that Mr. Daly has striven to realize, by all the means at the command of labor, money, and taste, the ideal of most spectators. There is much good acting in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," as its pictures are successively disclosed at the Grand Opera-house; there are several brilliant and not inappropriate pageants, and the scenery shown is admirable. The delicate love-passages of the story are, of course, those which suffer particularly in their interpretation. If actors in the past have possessed the secret of endowing the dainty words of Shakespeare's dialogue with the charm and eloquence so clear to the most careless reader, their successors in the present have surely not inherited it; and we can expect an intelligent reading of the lines, and nothing more. Mr. Daly's artists are equal to so much of their task, as the distribution, which we give below, and which includes the names of several well-known and conscientious artists, implies. But one or two exceptional efforts need separate reference. Mr. G. L. Fox's personation of *Bottom*—a familiar one—is first in order. It is, as may be imagined, a highly-entertaining effort. Mr. Fox is not a great comedian, for we are not aware that he has ever elaborated a character; but he has a keen appreciation of humor; the most comical and expressive face now looking upon American audiences, and vast experience. These traits are apparent in *Bottom* as they were in *Humpty Dumpty*, and they are quite as effective. It is impossible not to laugh heartily over the speeches of the weaver as one glances at them in the book, and they are twice as droll when they are delivered, with a countenance and an attire provocative of the wildest mirth, but with an imperturbable gravity, by the performer we write of. Mr. Fox diffused merriment throughout the entertainment and bore off, as was anticipated, the largest share of the honors. A remarkably intelligent personation of *Puck* by little May Templeton, is to be mentioned with Mr. Fox's work as deserving of compliment, and Miss Nina Varian's progress ought not to go unnoticed. Of the pageants, the children's ballet, occurring in the third act, was most conspicuous. The fifty children who disport themselves under the direction of Mme. Lanner present some very pretty groupings, and although their labors should be called evolutions rather than dances—as *ballerine* do not as a rule dance on their heels—they are a pretty sight. The scenery is superb. Every set is not only grateful to the eye, but extremely artistic. A deliciously cool wood in act the second, from the brush of Mr. Heister, and a fine panorama unrolled soon after, were greeted with loud applause. As illustrated under Mr. Daly's administration, "A Midsummer Night's Dream" deserves better music, or rather the better execution of that selected; for, if properly rendered, none sweeter could be wished than Mendelssohn's score. M. Predigam, however, needs a stronger force to cope with it. As for the vocal selections, those assigned to Mrs. Bowler received ample justice; the California quartet, in our judgment, might advantageously have been left in California. To the foregoing there is little to add, beyond a record that plaudits were liberally bestowed on artists and pictures, and that Mr. Fox, on his appearance, was the object of a most cordial reception. We must not neglect to note, too, that a farce precedes nightly—Saturday excepted, when a "special bill" is to be arranged—"A Midsummer Night's Dream." Yesterday, the "protean" trifle entitled "Thrice Married" was done, Miss Fanny Hayward filling with praiseworthy versatility four rôles. We append the cast of the Shakespearean play:

Theseus, Duke of Athens	Mr. M. A. Kennedy
Egeus, father to Hermia	Mr. Cyril Searle
Lysander	Mr. D. H. Harkins
Demetrius	Mr. James Taylor
Philostrate, master of the revels to Theseus	Mr. G. Manley
Quince, the carpenter	Mr. F. Hardenburg
Bottom, the weaver	Mr. George L. Fox
Flute, the bellows-mender	Mr. Charles Leclercq
Snout, the tinker	Mr. J. W. Jennings
Snug, the joiner	Mr. C. K. Fox
Starveling, the tailor	Mr. W. H. Hamilton
Hippolyta, Queen of the Amazons,	Miss Margarite Chambers
Hermia, in love with Lysander	Miss Adelaide Lennox
Helena, in love with Demetrius	Miss Nina Varian
Titania, Queen of the Fairies	Miss Fanny Hayward
Oberon, King of the Fairies	Annie Kemp Bowler
Puck, or Robin Goodfellow	Little May Templeton

PARIS THIEVES.

A few days back the Paris papers published the trial of a band of thieves for housebreaking and night attacks in the streets. Three of the parties then condemned had, at last accounts, appeared again with four other men, before the Court of Assizes, to answer to other serious charges, two of the witnesses having been treated with such brutality that one had expired from the injuries received, and the other had remained for a long time disabled. The prisoners brought up for the second time were Gasch, the chief of the band, the woman Wiedmann, his concubine, who acted as decoy, and Muller, the receiver. Those two men were on the first occasion sentenced to hard labor for life, and the female to ten years' imprisonment. The accused all frequented the Rue St. Marguerite, a low locality in the Faubourg St. Antoine, the haunt of women of the most depraved character. The man murdered, named Gatebois, and aged sixty-eight, was a retired market gardener, living in the Rue de Charenton. He had allowed himself to be enticed into bad company during the evening of the 26th of October last, and had been seen drinking with several men and women belonging to those haunts; the next morning he was found in the court-yard of one of the houses in a dying state, his skull having been fractured with a paving-stone. A lodging-house keeper in the street deposed that during the night she had heard the noise of a struggle in the street, then the voice of a man begging for his life, and at last the fall of a heavy body. A woman was then heard to say in thieves' slang, *chauffe-le*, (kill him,) and presently the signal to run, *canne! calque!* was given in the same dialect. In the other case the woman Wiedmann confessed that she had, by order of her paramour, drawn a man named Corvée, aged sixty, into an ambush, where two of the band, one with a knife in his hand, had set on him and left him for dead, after robbing him of a sum of 200 francs. This man, however, recovered eventually. Gasch was now condemned a second time to hard labor for life, with two others of the accused; another to twelve years, and a fifth to ten years' imprisonment; the woman Wiedmann to five years' of detention, which is to be blended with her former sentence. Muller was acquitted of the present charges.

WALT WHITMAN.

Walt Whitman, who is living at Camden, N. J., with one of his brothers, in whose house their venerable and beloved mother lately died, says, in a recent letter to a New-York friend, "I have had a long and dreary pull—this is now the seventh month—from a stroke of paralysis, behind which is obstinate cerebral anæmia, the foundation and source of all. Over and over again I get a little better, only to fall back again, or get worse. Now I am once more better, and even, I feel to hope, on the way to recovery. In face and looks, I am just about the same as ever to casual observation; but though I am up and out of doors every day, I can walk only a few steps, with effort, and slowly."

SHIP-BUILDING IN BALTIMORE.

"During the past six months," says the Baltimore *Sun*, "there has been a decided increase in the demand for new vessels among the merchants in this city. This demand is ascribable to the growing commercial prosperity of Baltimore, which, while large steam-ships are increasingly employed therein, necessitates the augmentation of other classes of vessels to maintain the business relations of our merchants with those of foreign, Southern, and other domestic ports. Previous to the war the ship-builders of the city were prosperous, and the demand for vessels was active, but during the war the building of vessels for mercantile purposes was almost entirely stopped, and the oldest and most firmly established ship-builders contented themselves with repairing vessels and in attending to whatever orders they received from the Government. During the year which followed the ending of the war, notwithstanding the release of many vessels from Government service, there was a very considerable number of vessels built not only to supply orders, but also for speculation, the high tariff on iron, the high price of lumber, and the difficulty of obtaining skilled laborers making the cost of construction very heavy. The business was overdone, the supply being greater than the demand, and the failure in time of several builders followed. Since then up to the beginning of the present year, the business has been depressed. At the present time the ship-yards in East Baltimore, on the south side of the basin, at the foot of Federal Hill, at Locust Point, and at Canton are all busily engaged in constructing and repairing. In fact, there is not a builder who has not as much work as is possible for him to attend to, while some of them have been obliged to refuse orders in consequence of the impossibility of securing skilled labor. The demand for ship-carpenters is great, and good men readily find work at wages ranging from $3 25 to $4 per diem."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The South Shore Shoe Factory at New-Bedford, Mass., was burned on Monday night. The building was owned by J. S. Bonney & Son, and worth, with the machinery, $15,000. It was insured for $12,500, including $2,500 on the stock. The factory had not been fully in operation for some time, consequently the amount of stock was small.

A fire broke out in Drune's cabinet factory, in Quebec, Canada, yesterday morning, and at 10 o'clock was almost subdued, but again got headway and burned fiercely for a long time. The factory is in ruins, and a large stock of lumber in the adjoining yards was burned. Clint's and other lumber yards in the vicinity were in great danger. McCallum's brewery was on fire several times, and two schooners at Drune's Wharf were burned. A force of armed sailors from the French frigate, men of the Dominion Artillery, and the provincial and water police were on the ground to preserve order. The fire was got under control at last, the wind changing and blowing the flames toward the river. The principal loser is W. Drune, whose loss on factory and stock of lumber is estimated at $120,000, on which there was an insurance of $25,000. About 200 men will be thrown out of employment, Drune's factory being one of the largest in the Dominion. J. H. Clint, lumber merchant, loses $5,000; partly insured.

INDIAN FESTIVALS.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* writing on the 1st ult., says:

"To the Juggernauth Car Festival, which is now at its height, an unusual interest has been lent this year by the correspondence between the Governments of India and Bengal on the subject of preventing those cruel deaths, by accident, which have been reported to you in several years. The Lieutenant Governor reported to the Government of India, when asking for its advice and instructions, that, in his opinion, the time had come for stopping the dragging of such of the cars as were dangerous to life; 'If we were still in a bigoted Hindoo country such things might be permitted; but in Bengal the rulers are Christians, half of the population are Mohammedans, half the remainder are aborigines, outcasts from Hindooism, Brahmins, and nothing in particular. There is but a limited Hindoo population, who have very little enthusiasm for this kind of thing, and the heavy cars are with great difficulty moved by people, many of whom are, it appears, ryots on the temple estates, and others driven unwillingly to the work, or people who take it up for reasons not religious, some for fun, some for profit.' But he would tolerate all cars not dangerous to life. In a subsequent letter he amplified this by a no means exaggerated picture of the state of Hindooism in the centres of intelligence, by giving the substance of opinions collected from native gentlemen, like the Maharajah of Burdwan, who would stop dangerously large cars. Although, Sir George Campbell wrote, the Car Festival had its origin in a religious idea, and though it can still raise feelings of enthusiasm in the breasts of elderly women or other such persons, it has undoubtedly degenerated into a fair, or mere gathering for amusement. The correspondence has ended in the Government of India agreeing with that of Bengal that the nuisance section of the Criminal Procedure Code provides for the evil, and that a discretionary power may be left to the responsible magistrate of stopping any car which he deems to be unsafe, in which act he will be supported by the Government.

The festival at Serampore was this year a striking commentary on the above description. Fourteen miles above Calcutta, on the right bank of the Hooghly, a pious Hindoo has erected, by his last will, a fine ghaut for the pilgrims to the Serampore Juggernauth. On Wednesday last, the day before the festival, a few boats only were seen at the spot where, in former years, thousands used to throng. When I landed, the temples were sounding the hour of evening prayer on discordant gongs; nude ascetics fresh from the hill of ashes were wandering about among timid women in charge of some elderly priest. Beggars dressed up with extra hands and heads, and colored to represent the deities of Hindooism, were silently presenting their plates for offerings. Soon the sparse crowd cooked their evening meal or ate their parched rice and lay down on the ground to sleep away the hours till Juggernauth appeared in his car. Next day, for the thousands of former years there were literally tens. Even Sir George Campbell's 'elderly females' found it more interesting—in the case of a group of simple women from a distance, at least—to study the dress of a party of English ladies who had come to see the sights, and to listen to the words of one of them at the very time that the shapeless block of wood was being hoisted up to its place on the car. More than one native Christian preacher, too, had a good audience. All the booths, shops, and shows of the 'Jattra' were there as usual, but almost neglected. The pice, or farthings, which each devotee offers to the priest on the car for a consecrated garland of white flowers were few. After the orders of Government, the English magistrate was on his mettle, believing that he could so supervise the dragging of the car this year as to prevent fatal accidents. Policemen, native and English, were everywhere. But, up till 2 P. M., the hour which he fixed as the latest, the priests failed to get men enough to draw the unwieldy erection on its twenty-four vast disks of wood, although their own tenants were there. The second and rival car further on had then its turn, but the ropes broke at the first pull, and there it stands to this hour a melancholy spectacle. Toward sunset the first car was dragged the usual distance, the temple having succeeded in inducing a sufficient number of hands to draw. But there was little of that indescribable roar when the idol is lifted up to its place—a cry, half sonorous, half bleating—which in former years I have heard two miles away. Never has the festival been such a failure, though it has annually been falling off. The priests ascribe it to the interference of the police, who prevent accidents that give *éclat* to the occasion. Some, evidently orthodox Hindoos, whom I asked, declared that the heat was too great to allow people to come from a distance, and that the epidemic fever had weakened many. But all, priests and orthodox, sorrowfully allow that the Car Festival is not what it once was."

ONE OF LORD GORDON'S FEATS.

The Duluth *Herald* of the 14th inst. says: "A gentleman informs us that Mrs. Cornish, wife of one of 'Lord' Gordon Gordon's counsel, passed through Duluth a few days ago, her fingers and wrists covered with jewelry, which her husband had received as part of his fee. But it seems Mrs. Cornish did not get the finest jewel of the rascal Gordon, as he has yet a single diamond worth $25,000, one of those he is accused of having obtained under false pretenses in London, while playing Lord Glencairn. In this connection we will just here mention a little theft committed by 'his lordship' when in St. Paul. It seems he was 'lording' it at the Metropolitan Hotel, and there made the acquaintance of Mrs. Loomis, wife of Col. Loomis, at the time Land Commissioner on the Northern Pacific, who was also stopping with Col. Dutcher. Mrs. Loomis wore a magnificent solitaire diamond ring, which she had occasion to remove from her finger and place on the wash-stand. Shortly after, his 'lordship,' having entered the room to pay his respects to her and her husband, the diamond was missing, and it was given up for lost. In the valise captured at the house of Mr. McKay, when the so-called kidnappers got hold of Gordon, was found this identical ring, a very good proof indeed that 'me lord' was the thief."

THE CHINESE AND THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The San Francisco *Call* combines hostility to the Pacific Railroad managers with opposition to the Chinese. The greater the number of Chinese imported into California, it says, the more money Stanford & Co. will make. It pays as well to transport Chinese over railroads and on steamers as it does white men.

We are utterly opposed to any addition of Chinese to our population, because we have already more than are needed here. Stanford & Co. would not care if they came by hundreds of thousands. Why? Because if there was a crowd of Chinamen in the State, their steamers and railroads would coin money. Stanford & Co. expect to get rich through the importation and employment of Chinese. There is no mistake as to this. It is therefore folly to trust Stanford's candidates to the Legislature, or in any other capacity, to help stop this immigration. They will not do it.

THE CHILDREN'S FUND.

The following additional contributions to the Poor Children's Excursion Fund have been received and are duly acknowledged:

Theodore K. Gibbs	$50 00
Charles H. Wilson	25 00
Bank Clerks, (third contribution)	22 00
Graham Bethune	5 00
Total	$102 00
Previously recorded	$9,715 18
Aggregate of Fund	$9,817 18
Expended to date	5,979 40
Balance on hand	$3,837 78

FOURTH-AVENUE HORRORS.

MORE RESULTS OF MR. VANDERBILT'S "IMPROVEMENT"—THE COMPLAINTS OF TWO CITIZENS.

Firm in the conviction of the justice of his cause, and conscious that his persistent and arduous labor in exposing the mismanagement of the Fourth-avenue improvement have been productive of some good results, THE TIMES representative again sallied forth, yesterday, to continue his explorations. Weary of reciting some of the innumerable instances of violation of law and disregard for the safety of the public, of which the contractors having charge of the sinking of the railroad tracks have been guilty, the reporter resolved to continue his conversations with some of the unfortunate people residing along the line of the work, and to make a note of the results thereof. When a man has a grievance he is not usually very reticent upon the subject, and it is not a difficult matter to draw him out, so that the "interviewer" was not greatly surprised to find that in the case of nearly every one whom he approached with a leading question upon the matter of the Fourth-avenue nuisance, the difficulty lay not in persuading him to talk, but in inducing him to stop; and the questioner would have been glad to have availed himself of the expedient resorted to by Lamb when he was button-holed by Coleridge, had any of the talkers been as absent-minded as the poet.

"I am not a lawyer," said one of the first who interviewed the interviewer, "and I therefore do not know whether or not the contractors or the railroad companies are violating the law, in deliberately neglecting to protect us from falling into the excavations at night. But I do know that they are outraging justice and common humanity, and that they ought to be punished. At first I was charitable enough to suppose that the omission might have been the result of mere thoughtlessness on the part of subordinates, and that the contractors or engineers of the work were perhaps not aware that the ordinary precautions had been neglected; but we who suffer most from the present state of the avenue have so often complained and called their attention to the matter, and THE TIMES has taken up the cudgels for us so earnestly, that there is now only one conclusion to be drawn from their conduct. They are deliberately and intentionally refusing to place protections at the street-crossings along the banks of their excavations, well knowing the dangers to which we are exposed. They defy us and the law too, and seem to demand just as contemptuously as Boss Tweed did, 'Well, what are you going to do about it?' Why, if a man were to exert himself to contrive the most effective and certain method of endangering the lives and limbs of thousands of people, I don't know a better way to do it than to dig deep holes all along our important thoroughfares and leave them uncovered, and the whole street unlighted every night for an indefinite time. I have been in positions to know that a public demand is sometimes a little unthinking and hasty in its conclusions. But it is always right in the main, and surely no one ever had a juster complaint than we. All we ask is that the precautions which contractors and builders ordinarily take when the public street is dug up to make a sewer, or even to pave the street, be used on Fourth-avenue. This is an extraordinarily deep and dangerous excavation; but all I ask, for my part, is that even the ordinary safeguards, in the shape of barriers and lanterns, be granted us.

There are many other matters connected with the work which are open to criticism, such as the unnecessary inconvenience and danger caused by taking possession of the sidewalk along the avenue, right up to the doorsteps, and outside the line of the wall they are building. And then, I learn from your paper that the law providing for the sinking the tracks says that the travel on the cross-streets was not to be interfered with. Every one up here knows that *that* law is a dead letter, almost, for there are not many bridges across the avenue where the streets have been cut away. It is also certain that they might get along much faster with the work if they chose, and have our state of discomfort and danger over as soon as possible. But the railroad companies probably don't care how long the excavating and building lasts. They haven't any reason for wishing it over, as we have. In fact, I suppose they would rather make haste as slowly as possible, because the work is certainly very expensive, and it may not suit them to lay out money very fast, rich as they are. But upon all these matters we don't place as much stress as upon the inexcusable neglect of the contractor to put barriers along the edge of their pit and hang out lanterns at night. This entails great danger; the other short-comings only cause inconvenience. If they will prevent the danger as much as they can, as far as I am concerned, I shall not complain of the inconvenience, no matter how long it lasts. You see, Sir, that we who live on Fourth-avenue have become quite weak and humble subjects of the railroad companies. We don't complain much of the annoyances; it is only when the yoke gets too heavy that we murmur a little. Even the crushed worm, you know, will turn." Finding that the gentleman was becoming mildly sarcastic, the reporter succeeded in tearing himself away. He did not care to record mere generalities—he wanted facts, hard facts, like a Gradgrind.

The next victim whom the reporter encountered was of the misanthropic, despairing sort. He didn't believe it was of any use to struggle or complain. Old Vanderbilt owned the Legislature, and the City Government too; he'd bought all the officials over, and run everything in his own interest, overriding law and everything else. He guessed THE TIMES might do something to remedy things, if anything could, but it was of no use. And he languidly shook his head, and "smiled a kind of sickly smile," walking moodily away, and refusing to be comforted. In view of the facts presented to the public in relation to the Fourth-avenue "improvements," the following letter from Mr. Hunter needs no comment:

NORMAL COLLEGE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1873.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I have been directed by the Committee on the Normal College of the Board of Education to present for your consideration the following facts:

A new and beautiful edifice for the accommodation of the students of the Female Normal College has just been completed, at an expense of $400,000. It occupies the block bounded by Fourth and Lexington avenues, and by Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets. These students, 1,100 in number, represent every district of the City. The sinking of the track on Fourth-avenue cuts off at least one-half of them from access to the college except by circuitous and inconvenient routes. During inclement weather the difficulties of approach from the west will be almost insurmountable; and, consequently, the injuries to the institution, as well as to the cause of public education, will be very serious, unless some steps be taken to remedy the evil. I would, therefore, respectfully request that you throw a temporary bridge over Fourth-avenue at Sixty-ninth-street, and thereby confer a very great favor on 500 or 600 young ladies who are struggling to prepare themselves for the useful and honorable profession of teaching.

Your obedient servant,
THOS. HUNTER,
President Normal College.

SHOCKING REVELATIONS.

A REVEREND WARDEN OF AN ORPHAN ASYLUM GUILTY OF THE FOULEST CRIMES.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 19.—The *Herald* this morning publishes the following:

"Twenty-five miles south of this city is an orphan asylum, established in 1864, for the care of orphans not over twelve years of age. It has been under the charge of the Lutherans. Rev. J. M. Schneller, the Warden, has always stood high and enjoyed the confidence of the entire community. About five years ago his wife died, and it seems not long after that event he commenced a systematic course of seduction of the little girls under his charge. His first victim, so far as is known, was a girl of twelve or fourteen years of age, who had been driven to the asylum by the unhappy domestic relations of her parents. For causes not assigned by Schneller, she was turned out of the institution, and taken to live with some very respectable people in the country, to whom she related her story. The people she lived with expressed great indignation and made considerable talk against Schneller, but the citizens generally maintained that a man of his high morality was innocent of the thing, and no attention was paid to it. The *Herald* then mentions other cases, with great particularity, similar in character to the above. The horrible and final dénouement came about three weeks ago. One of the girls named Bertha Nellis, fifteen years of age, went to the Matron and said she wanted to leave the asylum, but refused to assign any reason. Being closely pressed and threatened with punishment if she did not give her reason, she finally confessed that it was on account of Schneller's conduct toward the girls. She then related the particulars of how he

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Tuesday, Aug. 19, James M. Miller sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of C. Matthews, Esq., referee, the four-story brick store and tenement and lot, 20 by 85, situate on the east side of Third-avenue, 80.10 feet south of One Hundred and Tenth-street. Edward T. Inness purchased the premises for $10,000 over and above mortgage and interest, amounting to $5,350; total, $15,350. No other business was transacted at the Exchange.

For to-day the following auction sales are noted to be held:

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court, foreclosure, G. H. Crawford, referee, of the leasehold premises on the south side of Twenty-first-street, 100 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 91.11.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, AUG. 19.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 4-story brick house and lot, 20x85 on e. s. of 3d-av., 80.10 ft. s. of 110th-st. $15,350

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Aug. 18.

Broome-st., s. s., 92.8 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 20x69. $10,000
54th-st. n. s., 407.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 37.6x100.5. 40,000
56th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x88.1.. 11,000
72d-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x102.2..... 16,000

LEASE.

14th-st., No. 12 East, 10 years, per year........ $5,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD—AN EXCELLENT ENGLISH BASEMENT house, four story, brown stone, in good repair, between 5th and Madison avs., and below 50th-st. There are five bed-rooms, double drawing-room, reception, and dining-rooms, laundry and kitchen, with good closets, bath, &c. The house is 17x60 feet, and the lot 100.5 feet in depth. No stables or other nuisances can be built upon the adjoining property. The cost price, with furniture or without it, can be obtained of Messrs. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York. Nearly half the purchase money can remain on mortgage.
For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

WE ARE OFFERING FOR THE WINTER some most desirable furnished houses for private families; also, some very desirable ones, both furnished and unfurnished, for sale at reduced rates. See special list. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.; Branch office, No. 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE houses, Nos. 51 and 53 West 49th-st., 20x55x100; handsomely finished. College leasehold; price, $35,000 each. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE, FOR FACTORies.—620 lots with bulk-head water-front; prices low; terms easy. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES.

HUGUENOT PARK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY,

EIGHTEEN MILES from CITY HALL, and five minutes' walk from New-Rochelle or Pelhamville Depots, OVERLOOKING THE SOUND on the east, and the Palisades on the west. Land THOROUGHLY DRAINED, ROADS MACADAMIZED, SIDEWALKS BORDERED with TREES, beautiful lake, and pleasure-grounds, surrounded with fine country-seats. PLOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS will be disposed of on easy terms and at moderate prices to those desirous to erect houses for their own families. Further information can be had by applying to Dr. P. MOULTON or Hon. G. J. PENFIELD, New-Rochelle; E. D. LEFEVRE, No. 197 Fulton-st.; Major W. R. BERGHOLZ, Engineer, No. 20 Nassau-st., or to J. F. HARRISON, Secretary and Treasurer, No. 132 Nassau-st.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY.—A PLACE AT Rye Neck, one mile from Mamaroneck; three-quarters from Harrison Depot; cottage house, barn, grapery, &c.; four acres of land; good healthy location; occupied by present owner for ten years past; will be sold cheap, and on favorable terms. Apply to D. A. GRANT, No. 879 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—STONE COTTAGE at Bronxville, on the Harlem Railroad, ten miles from Central Park, with from one to four acres land, three-quarters of a mile from two depots; on high ground; cheap, and on easy terms. Inquire of HUGH E. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or F. KNAPP, No. 113½ Broad-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AN ELEGANT PLACE, NEAR PLAINFIELD—seventeen acres, every way desirable—will be sold far below its value; terms easy. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL PLACE NEAR PLAINFIELD, five to seventeen acres, can be bought low; terms extraordinarily easy; rare opportunity. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STEAM POWER.—WELL-LIGHTED ROOM, 45X84, heated with steam; elevator, fixtures, shafting, and pulleys for sale; possession Sept. 1. Nos. 162 and 164 West 27th-st., third floor.

DESK-ROOM TO LET. APPLY TO A. P. SMITH, Office-room No. 25, No. 37 Park-row.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT MORRISTOWN.—TO LET, A PLAIN, COMfortable, furnished house; twelve rooms, with stable, garden, and large lawn; one-third of a mile from depot; horses, carriages, and cow, if wanted. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to let, in good locations, for private families and boarding purposes. COLES & RYDER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN PLAINFIELD to let; well located; all improvements; would exchange for small house in City. OWNER, 379 Pearl-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—BETWEEN 14TH AND 50TH STS., 4TH AND 7TH AVS.—A dwelling-house valued at about $25,000; possession this Fall; will give a pretty place, one hour in New-Jersey, unincumbered, worth $13,000, and cash for balance. Address W., Box No. 459 Post-office.

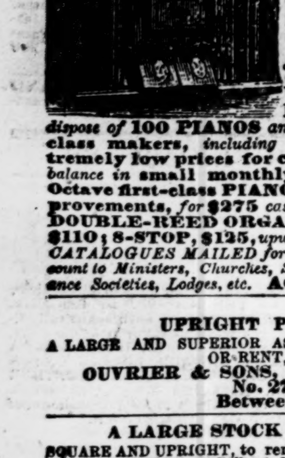
WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL MODERN house, between 6th-av. and Broadway, 20th and 45th sts. Address, with full description and price, O. T., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE for private family to May 1, 1874, or longer. Address, with very full particulars, Y. Y., *Herald* Office.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS



are the **most beautiful** *in* **style** *and* **perfect** *in* **tone ever made.** *The* **CONCERTO STOP** *is the* **best ever placed in any Organ.** *It is produced by a third set of reeds* **peculiarly voiced,** *the* **EFFECT** *of which is* **MOST CHARMING** *and* **SOUL STIRRING,** *while its* **IMITATION** *of the* **HUMAN VOICE** *is* **SUPERB.** *Terms liberal.*

A GREAT OFFER. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, N. Y., *will dispose of* **100 PIANOS** *and* **ORGANS** *of* **first-class makers,** *including* **WATERS',** *at* **extremely low prices for cash,** *or part cash, and balance in* **small monthly** *payments.* **New 7-Octave first-class PIANOS, all modern improvements,** *for* **$275** *cash. Organs* **$55, $75. DOUBLE-REED ORGANS, $100; 4-STOP, $110; 8-STOP, $125,** *upwards. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED for one stamp. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Temperance Societies, Lodges, etc.* **AGENTS WANTED.**

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT, AT OUVRIER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS, No. 27 West 13th-st., Between 5th and 6th avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., and No. 33 Union-square, (Decker Bros.' Building.) For particulars apply to HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, NO. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale two 12-stop pipe organs, pedal bass; one 8-stop do.; one two rows of keys, 20 stops; above warranted superior tone and finish; organs revoiced and tuned.

$200.—MAGNIFICENT 7⅓-OCTAVE AGRAFFE rosewood overstrung iron frame (Goldsmith) piano-forte, stool, &c.; latest improvements; fully guaranteed. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

J. P. HALE IS MAKING 10,000 PIANOS for the trade cheaper and better than small makers can buy the stock. 35th-st. and 10th-av.

DRY GOODS.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—Full line of imported styles, patterns with cloth models now ready. Patterns fitted to the form warranted perfect.

COMMON WOOLENS.—LOW-PRICED WOOLENS for the million; cash buyers suited. No. 103 Chambers-st.

FINANCIAL.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC

RAILWAY COMPANY,

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold

COUPON AND REGISTERED

CONSTRUCTION BONDS

AUTHORIZED BY ACTS OF CONGRESS, with Sinking Fund, AND FREE FROM GOVERNMENT, STATE, AND OTHER TAXES, ISSUED ONLY ON COMPLETED ROAD,

At 90 per Cent.

AND INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

These Bonds are secured by a **SINKING FUND** and by a **FIRST MORTGAGE,** covering the Company's Line through to the **PACIFIC OCEAN,** with its equipment franchises, &c., including upward of **15,000,000 ACRES OF LAND** donated by the Government of the United States to aid in the construction of the road.

J. EDGAR THOMSON and **SAMUEL M. FELTON,** } *Trustees of the Mortgage.*
THOMAS A. SCOTT, *President of Company.*

FIRST SERIES issued only as road is constructed on the Eastern Texas Division—504 miles of road.

209 Miles of Road in Operation.

From **SHREVEPORT** to **DALLAS,** and from **MARSHALL** to **JEFFERSON.**

Grading and bridging completed and ties delivered on 200 additional miles of road. Track now being laid at rate of **ONE MILE PER DAY.** Work commenced on California Division, First section, from San Diego East, under contract.

These Bonds are entitled to the benefit of a Sinking Fund, in addition to the fund to be derived from sale of lands, of an amount equal to **ONE PER CENT.** on all outstanding bonds, to be deposited with the **TRUSTEES** annually, and by them applied to the purchase and cancellation of bonds at par, as they shall be designated by lot, *at the option of the holders of the bonds so drawn,* and they are also receivable, at par and interest, in payment for any of the lands donated by the United States.

Government bonds and all other marketable securities will be received at current prices in exchange for these bonds, without expense to the investor.

Pamphlets, maps, and full information will be furnished on application to the following banking-houses:

H. G. STEBBINS & SON, New-York;
EDM'D D. RANDOLPH & CO., New-York;
B. K. JAMISON & Co., Philadelphia.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE. PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equalled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest is payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Road finished and trains running regularly between New-York and Oswego.

A small amount of the First Mortgage Bonds remain unmarketed.

For the present we are offering this limited amount for sale, and recommend them as a

FIRST-CLASS AND SAFE SECURITY.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

12 per Cent. Interest

PER ANNUM.

FOR SALE—A moderate amount of good and safe MORTGAGE R. R. BONDS at **60** and interest, that will pay TWELVE PER CENT. and rise in value. For particulars address

JAS. TOMPKINS, Box No. 401 N. Y. City P. O.

Houston and Texas Central Railroad

First Mortgage

LAND GRANT SINKING FUND

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

The road is entirely completed, and its earnings very large. These bonds, which we recommend as an entirely safe investment, can be obtained at ninety and accrued interest in currency, of

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO

No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission.

JONES & SCHUYLER,

NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale Railway and Miscellaneous Securities of the highest grade, paying from 8 to 11 per cent. per annum.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.—Stockholders in the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company who have not assented to the sale of said railroad are hereby notified to present their certificates, or other evidences of stock, to the undersigned, at the office of Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., by the 1st day of October, 1873, or their right to participate in the stockholders' fund will be barred.

By order of the United States Circuit Court, District of Iowa,

GEORGE W. STANTON, JR., JOHN ELLIOTT, B. WILSON, } Committee.

AUG. 20, 1873.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Aug. 16, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 1 o'clock, Friday, 29th inst., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. Brooklyn City bonds:

$100,000 water loan, due 1904.
$100,000 water loan, due 1910.

Proposals must be indorsed: "Proposal for Bonds," and state price offered in addition to accrued interest from July 1.

The right is reserved to reject all bids not considered to the interest of the city. F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

TENNESSEE NEW FUNDING BONDS OF 1874.—The past due bonds and coupons of State of Tennessee, funded into new bonds under act of April, 1873. JOHN B. MANNING, Banker and Broker. No. 5 New-st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS.—AMERICAN, Adriatic, Commercial, National, Resolute. For sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

$2,500,000

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Jacksonville, North-western and South-eastern

Railway, of Illinois.

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, paid Jan. 1 and July 1, at New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder. Bonds will be registered if desired.

This road is now completed from Jacksonville to a junction with the Chicago and Alton Railroad, at Virden, a distance of over thirty miles. The road, so far as completed, is thoroughly equipped, entirely paid for, in full operation, and it is upon *completed* road only that bonds are now offered at **90** and accrued interest in currency. The road will be 125 miles in length, and is bonded at **$20,000** per mile, making total issue **$2,500,000.** This road traverses the garden of the State, crosses all the most important roads, controls the enormous coal mines at Virden, and its bonds are most highly esteemed by those whose investigation has been most searching. We have personally examined every detail of this company, and have gone repeatedly over the entire line. We are consequently enabled to recommend these bonds as an **absolutely perfect** security.

Pamphlets and further particulars may be had by applying to

GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO., Bankers,

No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S

7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

Principal Due 1893. Interest Coupons Payable 1st February and 1st August, in City of New-York.

WE NOW OFFER THESE BONDS FOR SALE AT NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,

NO. 27 PINE-ST.

Perkins, Livingston & Post,

NO. 31 NEW-ST.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.'S

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Interest 7 per Cent.; January and July; principal ued in 1903; Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each; Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 each. Price 105 and accrued interest. For sale by

DAVIS & FREEMAN,

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NEWARK CITY SEVENS,

COUPON OR REGISTERED,

A limited amount for sale by
WILLIAM T. MEREDITH & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place.

GOLD!!!

ST. LOUIS CO. 6s., STATE OF MISSOURI, DUE 1893. FOR SALE AT 99, AND ACCRUED INTEREST. GEORGE K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

LOUISVILLE CITY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

DUE IN 1903.

Interest payable January and July at Bank of America.

We offer for sale $1,000,000 of these desirable Bonds, and recommend them to investors.

Price, 90 and interest.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.
NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.
WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.
HALLGARTEN & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 13, 1873. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash Dividend of Five Per Cent. has this day been declared upon the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the banking house of the company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York, on the 5th day of September next, to holders who are registered as such, at the close of business hours on the 22d day of August, inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 11th day of September next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, CLEVELAND, July 24, 1873. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, which mature Sept. 1 proximo, will be paid on and after this date upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York, with adjustment of interest for unexpired time.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1873. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on MONDAY, Aug. 4, 1873.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

HARLEM BANK, Aug. 15, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders on demand, on and after the 1st day of September, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed from Aug. 21 to Sept. 1. By order I. ANDERSON, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Personal estate of G. W. Rockwell, in bankruptcy, of the value of $30,000, will be sold on the premises, in the City of Erie, Penn., on SATURDAY, the 23d day of August, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M. The lease and all the furniture of the Ellsworth House, consisting of a lease of the main building for the unexpired term of about two years and nine months, estimated by the bankrupt in his schedule to be worth the sum of $13,000. Furniture in the laundry, estimated at $400. In the engine-room, boiler, &c., at $700. In the store-room, $200. In the wash-room, $100. In the kitchen, $600. In the parlors, $800. In the office, $400. In the office hall, $50. Reading-room and main hall, $180. In the bed-rooms, sitting-rooms, &c., $15,000. Steam-pipes and fitting and miscellaneous, $775.

A lease of rooms back and north of the Ellsworth House, from Baker, Ostheimer & Co., for seventeen months, from September, 1872. Lease from the executors of Charles M. Reed of rooms east of the Ellsworth House.

The above property is very desirable for any one wishing to engage in the business of hotel-keeping. The city of Erie is growing in business and importance very rapidly, and this is the principal hotel of the city, and has been filled with guests much of the time to overflowing, and cannot fail in competent hands to be a profitable investment.

TERMS OF SALE.

The above property will be offered as a whole, only reserving such portion as the bankrupt may be entitled to under his claim for exemption; but if a favorable bid shall not be obtained, the assignee reserves the right to sell the same in parcels at the time and place aforesaid.

The assignee will also receive proposals from persons who may wish to purchase the whole property at private sale, on a limited credit, but such private sale, if made, will be subject to the approval of the Judge of the District Court, on proof made to such Judge that the same will be for the best interest of the creditors.

T. S. WOODRUFF, Assignee.

ERIE, Penn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

(For account of whom it may concern,)

$40,000 Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds (hypothecated), $1,000 each.

EDWD. M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) Aug. 20, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, 200 boxes Valencia and Malaga raisins. At 12 o'clock, within their store, 2,728 boxes fresh Menton lemons, ex steam-ship Minnesota, and can be seen on Pier No. 46 North River.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SEA-WALLS

DREDGING IN BOSTON HARBOR, FILLING A PARCEL OF SOUTH BOSTON FLATS, AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF SUCH PARCEL.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS, No. 8 PEMBERTON-SQUARE, BOSTON, July 17, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for inclosing with sea-walls and filling a parcel of the Commonwealth's flats in South Boston, situated at the junction of the main and Fort Point Channels, in Boston Harbor, bounded south-west by flats of the Boston Wharf Company, and south-east by flats sold to the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, and containing about 1,000,000 square feet, more or less, as follows:

1. For about 700 lineal feet of light sea-wall on Fort Point Channel.
2. For about 1,300 feet of heavy sea-wall on Fort Point Channel and the main channel.
3. For filling said parcel to grade 13, with material dredged by the contractor from the mouth of Fort Point Channel and from a portion of Boston Harbor, which is to be dredged uniformly to a depth of twenty-three feet at mean low water.
4. For filling said parcel with good clean gravel from grade 13 to grade 16.
5. For the whole work of building said sea-walls and filling said parcel, as aforesaid, on or before Oct. 1, 1876.

The above work must be done according to plans and specifications to be seen or furnished at this office between the hours of 9 o'clock in the orenoon and 12 o'clock noon.

The contractor will be required to give a satisfactory guarantee that he will execute a contract according to his proposals, and to give satisfactory bonds for the faithful performance of his contract.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has appropriated four hundred thousand dollars toward the above specified sea-walls and filling, but no contract will be made binding the Commonwealth for any more of said work than can be paid for by appropriations of the Legislature, under the laws of the Commonwealth.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE.

Sealed proposals will be also received as aforesaid for the purchase of the whole or any portion of said parcel of flats for cash, the purchaser to build said sea-walls and do said filling according to said plans and specifications, and to perform all the obligations of the Commonwealth to the City of Boston in relation to said parcel under the indenture of four parts made between the said Commonwealth, the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, the Boston Wharf Company, and the City of Boston, dated June 23, 1873.

The right to reject any and all proposals is reserved by the Board of Harbor Commissioners, and their acceptance is subject to the approval of the Governor and Council.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals in relation to the South Boston Flats," sealed up and directed to the Chairman of the Board.

For the Board of Harbor Commissioners, JOSIAH QUINCY, Chairman.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 9 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of the several school-houses in said ward.

Proposals will be received at the same time and place for the alterations, &c., of the steam heating apparatus in Grammar School-house No. 29, in said ward.

JOHN N. MERRILL, Chairman Board of School Trustees, First Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 10 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the alterations, &c., of Primary School-house No. 293 Pearl-st.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for alterations of the steam heating apparatus in said building.

SAMUEL H. RANDALL, Chairman Board of School Trustees. Second Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 11 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of the several school-houses in said ward.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for cleaning and repairing the stoves, pipes, flues, &c., in said schools. TIMOTHY BRENNAN, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Sixth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 12 o'clock M. on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of Grammar School-houses Nos. 20 and 42, in said ward. ALONZO TRUESDELL, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1873, and until 1 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the repairs, painting, &c., of Grammar School Houses Nos. 45 and 55 in said ward. MATTHEW BIRD, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Sixteenth Ward.

Plans and specifications for all of the above-named work may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidders. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party offering a proposal must be put on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

Dated New-York, Aug. 7, 1873.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT C. S., OMAHA, Neb., July 28, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received until 11 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 8th day of September, 1873, for furnishing the Subsistence Department, United States Army, the following stores, delivered at the United States Subsistence store-house in Omaha, or at the usual places of delivery in Chicago or St. Louis, by the 25th of September, 1873, viz.:

100 bbls. Mess Pork.
130,000 pounds Bacon, short clear sides, in gunnies.
70,000 pounds Beans, choice white, hand-picked, in barrels.
11,000 pounds Peas, split, in barrels.
24,000 pounds Rice, in barrels.
2,600 pounds Hominy, (grits,) in barrels.
2,600 pounds Hominy, (coarse,) in barrels.
89,000 pounds Coffee, green Rio, in double sacks.
166,000 pounds Sugar, equal in quality to Stuart's "C," in barrels.
9,000 gallons Vinegar, whisky, (requiring thirty-five grains of bi-carbonate of potassa to neutralize one fluid ounce,) in new, full-hooped oak barrels, with one iron hoop on each end, heads and iron hoops painted, and bungs capped with tin.
17,000 pounds Candles, adamantine, full weight, sixes or eights, in boxes, strapped.
40,000 pounds Soap, hard and dry, free from adulterations, in boxes, strapped.
44,000 pounds Salt, fine grain, clean and dry, in bright barrels.
2,225 pounds ground Black Pepper, free from adulterations, in full weight four-ounce papers, packed in boxes strapped, containing 25 pounds net.

Proposals for delivery at Omaha must be addressed to the undersigned at Omaha, Neb.; for delivery at Chicago, to Major R. Macfeely, C. S., at Chicago, Ill.; for delivery at St. Louis, to Capt. C. B. Penrose, C. S., at St. Louis, Mo.

Bidders are especially requested to address their bids to the proper officer; i. e., to the Commissary on duty where they propose to deliver stores.

Cooperage must be of the best kind, and every package must be in first-rate shipping order. Actual tare at the time of delivery is required.

Samples (meats excepted) must accompany proposals, and be referred to therein. Freight on samples must be pre-paid.

Proposals will be received subject to the usual conditions, heretofore published.

Blank proposals and further information will be furnished upon application to any of the Commissaries named. J. W. BARRIGER, Brevet Brigadier General and C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873. }

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

* * * * * *

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used; and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

* * * * * *

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War,
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SLOOP-OF-WAR AT KITTERY NAVY-YARD.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, July 30, 1873. }

Proposals will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of September next, from builders or mechanics qualified to do the work, for the raising, framing, and ribboning, planking from keel to rail, ceiling, including keelsons, clamps, spirketting, and battery, to rail, putting in decks, including all bits, &c., putting on main and hammock rails, channels and chains, building store-rooms, magazines, and lockers, joiner-work inside and out, calking and scraping, building quarter galleries and setting head, and painting complete, of a sloop-of-war of about 640 tons. The materials, tools, and facilities for doing the work will be furnished by the Government.

The Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair will be at the Kittery Navy-yard on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of August next, and in connection with the Naval Constructor of that yard will meet persons desiring to make proposals for the work above mentioned, and will give all necessary explanations concerning the work to be done, and in regard to the character of the materials, tools, and facilities to be furnished by the Government.

Plans and specifications may be seen and examined by applying to the Commandant of the Kittery Navy-yard, after Aug. 1, 1873.

LETTING NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer, No. 23 5th-av., in the City of New-York, until noon of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, for grading and bridging all that portion of this company's road between the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, 205 miles.

Proposals will be received for the whole distance, or for sections of about twenty-five miles each.

For further information apply at the office of the Chief Engineer in New-York, or to Gen. T. L. Rosser, Division Engineer, Minneapolis, Minn.

W. MILNOR ROBERTS, Chief Engineer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1873.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mrs. George Vandenhoff will open her boarding and day school for BOYS, at NO. 106 WEST 42D-ST., close to RESERVOIR PARK, Sept. 18. Number of boarding pupils limited to EIGHT. All the pupils will have the advantage of Mrs. Vandenhoff's personal instruction in ELOCUTION and in the correct and elegant speaking and writing of the English language, as well as in geography, history, and the English department generally. Latin, French, German, mathematics, &c., will be taught by competent masters.

School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Applications may be made personally or by letter to

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF, No. 106 West 42d-st.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—A FAMily boarding-school. On the Harlem Railroad, eighty-five miles from New York. Full courses of seminary instruction, with preparation for college or business. Personal care in study, habits, and health.

Terms, $360 per year.
Fortieth year begins Sept. 15.

S. T. FROST, A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)

Session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful; grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious; course of studies extensive; thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to

Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MADAME O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and, if it is desired, may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.

THOS. D. REED.

MISS COMSTOCK,

Reservoir Park, near 5th-av., New-York.

Primary, Progressive, and Finishing Ladies' School. Fall term commences Sept. 24; boarding pupils, sixteen; single rooms and school carriage, if desired. Circulars mailed on request. Personal information at the institution, Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., Murray Hill.

MRS. GARRETSON,

NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,

Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1873.

Applications made personally or by letter, as above.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S INSTITUTE,

No. 25 West 46th-st.

French, English, German, and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Number limited. Regular collegiate course taught. Reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. For circulars direct as above.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

OLD HADLEY, Mass. The Fall term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1873. For circulars and testimonials, address the Principals.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its tenth year Sept. 22. Circulars sent on application to REV. JOSEPH D. HULL.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

Address till Sept. 8, Fishkill, on the Hudson.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE,

BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.

Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 24 EAST 22D-ST., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,

Great Barrington, Mass. I. and J. BIRD, Principals. A select family school for boys in Southern Berkshire.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d-st.—Fourteen experienced instructors. German, English, and French thoroughly taught. Latin or Spanish optional. Special attention given to German studies of Anglo-American pupils. Kindergarten, boarding-school for boys. Fifteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 9. FEODOR THURM, Principal.

MERVIEW ACADEMY, BABYLON, LONG ISLAND—Established 1866.—Miss Gannon's English, French, and German Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, will reopen for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Miss Gannon is assisted in the musical department by her niece, Miss Louisa Eckstein, the celebrated pianiste from London. Terms $280 per annum. Location healthy and pleasant.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, METHodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, New-York, will open (after a brief vacation) on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Those desiring to arrange for seats will do well to call at the office before the 30th of August. First come best served. S. S. PACKARD, President.

CHAS. CLAGHORN, Secretary.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

ROCKY DELL INSTITUTE, LIME ROCK, Conn.—Family School for Boys.—Location retired and healthful; accommodations ample and superior; instruction thorough; discipline mild and parental; next term begins Sept. 17. Address J. H. HURLBURT, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst. for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Prest., Claverack, N. Y.

THE HOME INSTITUTE, NYACK, N. Y.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will open, Sept. 1, on Clinton-st., second door from 1st-av., Mr. Doran Smith's late residence. D. P. LEE, Principal.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16; number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys; a few boarders taken. Circulars at Putnam's, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

EDWARD'S-PLACE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Stockbridge, Mass.; known for 20 years; send for circular; Fall term begins Sept. 17. F. HOFFMANN, Prin. and Prop. P. B. PIERCE, successor to J. Reid, Jr.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, combining thorough instruction with home care and training, will reopen Sept. 10. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends; full term commences 9th month, 8th, 1873. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal, Chappaqua, N. Y.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nyack, on Hudson.—The Fall term of this seminary, delightfully situated on the Hudson River, near New-York, will commence Sept. 24. For catalogue and circular, with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLlege, founded and endowed by the State for the liberal education of the Industrial classes, will begin its next academic year Aug. 27.

For catalogue or information, address President W. S. CLARK, Amherst, Mass.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS WILL reopen her French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at her new residence, No. 23 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 29.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., continues to furnish the best educational advantages at reasonable rates. Address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST'S HOME SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Newburg, N. Y., will begin its ninth year WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Number of pupils limited. French and German spoken in the family.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMinary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—Fourth annual session commences Sept. 8; English, classical and commercial; thorough work, salutary discipline, a pleasant home. L. HOMER HART, Principal.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR CHILdren, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES, will reopen Sept. 24. Miss E. M. COE, Principal, No. 15 West 42d-st.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, GERMAN, and French Boarding and Day School, reopens Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d-st.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Send for catalogue. H. R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN Sept. 2. For circulars, apply to Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Address Mrs. C. W. BOCKEE, Principal.

DR. SACHS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR boys, No. 53½ West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 15; German a specialty.

RURAL HIGH SCHOOL, CLINTON, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. References exchanged. Send for circular. A. P. KELSEY, Principal.

DULL BOYS WAKED UP AND SET A-GOING AT Yonkers Military Institute. Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 25th of September, 1873.

AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING School for five boys; small day school, good home, moderate terms. M. OAKEY, Jamesburg, N. J.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 23.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

INSTRUCTION.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 5 East 14th-st., next to Delmonico's.

BROOKLYN BRANCH,

Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court-st., near State.

THE FALL TERM

of this popular Music School begins MONDAY, Sept. 1. Private and class instruction in all branches of vocal and instrumental music and modern languages by the most eminent Professors, at prices within the reach of all.

Patrons are requested to make early application.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPEN DAILY.

SEABURY SEMINARY, NO. 125 WEST 42D-st., near Reservoir Park.—Commences Sept. 20; seventh successful year; a thorough classical English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children; French spoken; also separate school for boys, under immediate charge of principal and first-class masters; three departments, senior, junior, and kindergarten; modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, music, by professors; *no charge without adequate improvement;* highest references. Apply to Senior Principal, Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d-st.

H. C. SYMONDS

WILL REOPEN HIS SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, N. Y., SEPT. 3.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NEWBURG, N. Y.

For circular, address the Principal.

KINDERGARTEN.

MISS HAINES and MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully announce that they will continue under the same teacher the kindergarten so successfully established last year, with the addition of an intermediate class and a class for training kindergarteners. Applications can be made personally or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MME. C. MEARS,

(Assisted by MLLE. L. SEE,)

No. 222 Madison-av., New-York.

English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children.

WILL REOPEN SEPT. 22, 1873.

Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 1 to receive her patrons and friends.

MACGREGOR HALL,

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.

A Family and Day School for young ladies; will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

Address Miss M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe-av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Sept. 17. Application may be made personally, or for circulars, as above.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, and their Kindergarten on Oct. 1. Application can be made personally or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park. A punctual attendance of their pupils at the reopening is respectfully requested.

MISS WALTHER'S

GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For YOUNG LADIES, at COLLEGE POINT, Long Island, will open Sept. 15; French and English taught by native teachers residing in the family. Only a limited number of boarders received.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th-st., will be reopen Sept. 22. Address until Sept. 1, No. 48 West 17th-st.

The school carriage will be in attendance for pupils.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER

WILL REOPEN HER HOME, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For Young Ladies and Children, Sept. 24, 1873, at her residence, No. 20 East 47th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

offers to twenty-five boarding pupils superior educational advantages, and the choicest home accommodations.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

LESPINASSE

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 22. Circulars at BRENTANO'S Book-store, No. 33 Union-square, and LESPINASSE & FRIEDMANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

MRS. WILLIAMS,

NO. 26 WEST 39TH-ST.,

will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on Sept. 25, 1873. Address as above, by letter, until Sept. 10.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, NEAR PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

CHARLES D. MORRIS, Principal.

Reopens Sept. 16.

MISS PERINE,

No. 106 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., will reopen her English and French School for Young Ladies and Children Sept. 25.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, JOHN MACNIE, } Principals.

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Will be reopened Sept. 8.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st.—Open day and evening for Fall pupils. Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, taught practically. Apply for particulars.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 138 Montague-st., Brooklyn. Fall term will begin Sept. 17. CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

MISS AYRES,

No. 132 West 22d-st., will reopen her English and French School for young ladies and children, MONDAY, Sept. 22, 1873.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE—School for Boys. Address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

A boarding-school for boys, opens Sept. 1 at Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN., Mrs. C. E. RICHARDSON, Principal.—This well-established institution, within little more than an hour's ride of New-York, offers in its course of instruction, and in the qualifications of its teachers, advantages such as are ordinarily only to be obtained in the best Metropolitan schools, and combines with those advantages such rural surroundings and so moderate a scale of charges as are unattainable in the City. A limited number of pupils only received. References—Bishop Williams, of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Martin Paine, M. D. New-York, and Rev. Mr. Tatlock, Stamford, of whom any information can be obtained till Sept. 15. School begins Sept. 22.

A LADY RESIDING IN A PLEASANT SUBURban town of New-York, offers a home with instruction, for one or two children, limiting herself to that number; connection with the City by telegraph, and trains nearly every hour through the day and night; refers to parents of former pupils. Address Post-office Box No. 78, Flushing, Long Island.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTENDING THE HOPKINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, combines the advantages of the family and the private tutor, with drill in the large classes of a school which sends this year forty pupils to YALE. Address WM. A. MAGILL, A. M., Nos. 126 and 128 High-st., New-Haven, Conn.

ATTENTION, YOUNG MEN AND PARENTS.—Now is the time to engage desks for the coming year or quarter, at the WEST-SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 6TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST.; the most select and practical in the City. Separate Evening School. Please call or write.

FOR BOYS.—MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; a first-class boarding-school; grounds extensive; uniform, dark blue; daily gymnastic drill. Reopens SEPT. 17. Address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Prin.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, 1873. Address as above for circular.

MRS. J. M. CALDWELL, BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, Kindergarten. Boys under twelve received. No. 1,311 Park-av., between 85th and 86th sts.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING-school for boys. Begins September 9.

E. A. FAIRCHILD, A. P. NORTHROP.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French day school for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison-av. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downingtown, Chester County, Penn.; $260 per year; thorough instruction; homelike and healthy. Send for catalogues. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Prin.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE, FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING SCHOOL for young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 15. Address Rev. ADRIEN GORY, B. D., Summit, N. J.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN WILL be resumed Sept. 15, by THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th-st. Apply from 10 to 12 M.; circulars sent on application.

A LITTLE BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—No. 77 College-st., Hartford, Conn. For references and circulars, please address Mrs. M. L. READ.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL, AT SING SING, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 11, 1873.

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—SCHOOL FOR BOYS opens Sept. 8. Address S. PELHAM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S ENGlish and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen Oct. 1, at Asteria, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 17.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A Boarding-school for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, E. HINDS, A. M.

THE BEST RECOMMENDATION—SONS OF former pupils at Yonkers Military Institute.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HINSDALE,

(SUCCESSOR TO MRS. MACAULAY,)

Associated with Prof. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, AT NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK on TUESDAY, Sept. 23, 1873.

Application may be made as above.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing, and elocution.

A thoroughly-organized military department, riding school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 31 West 52d-st., near 5th-av. and Central Park, Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; a thorough English course with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages; home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school; the musical department under the direction of Prof. S. B. MILLS, and other instructors of acknowledged talent, offers peculiar advantages to those who desire to make music a special study. All communications to be addressed as above till Sept. 1, when Mlle. ROSTAN will be at home to receive applications herself.

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Established 1850.

A family school for boys; earnest teaching, faithful discipline; location healthful, beautiful and only one hour from New-York City; a safe, happy, Christian home.

Send for Catalogue with full details and references.

W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., CAPT. W. A. FLINT, } Principals, Stamford, Conn.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.

Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS' Boarding and Day School for young ladies has removed to the larger and more elegantly-arranged building, No. 26 East 50th-st., (between Madison and 5th avs.,) near Central Park, where a select number of pupils, limited to fourteen, will be received into the family and enjoy the privileges of a refined and beautiful home. References: Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, D. D., LL.D., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Ferd. C. Ewer, D. D., and many others. A Kindergarten Department for little children. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY,

Corner Rutherford-place and East 16th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square,

will be reopened for the admission of pupils of both sexes on the 9th of 9th month, (September,) 1873, under the care of the Society of Friends. The course of instruction at this school is of a most thorough and practical character, and embraces all grades of tuition, from the simple rudiments of the primary to the highest classical studies of the Academic Department. For circulars or further particulars apply at the Seminary.

HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NO. 167 MADISON-AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; complete and thorough English course from the primary department to the belles-lettres class; French, German, light gymnastics &c.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

Established A. D. 1860. Reopens Sept. 24. An advanced and finishing course in all departments, providing the best opportunities of European and home schools. Address

Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS

Home comforts; eighteen years' experience; small classes; references first class; $400 per annum. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, Hastings, on Hudson, Westchester County, N. Y.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

A BOARDING-SCHOOL

for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. ESTABLISHED 1854.

Earnest teaching. Common-sense management.

BENJ. MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON, AND MISS AGNES L. JONES.

Will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 13 East 31st-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

YONKERS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Yonkers, on Hudson Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Will open Sept. 17, 1873. Mr. T. J. JACKSON, Principal. Send for circulars before entering elsewhere.

WOODBURN.

A Family and Classical School for young boys, Hartford, Conn.; number limited to twenty. The Fall term begins Sept. 15. Rev. CHAS. E. ABBOTT and Dr. GEO. E. ABBOTT, Principals.

A GOOD HOME WITH SUPERIOR EDUCAtional advantages.—An English lady, having a first-class healthy location within thirty-five minutes of New-York, will receive a limited number (six) young ladies from eight to fifteen years, and instruct thoroughly in English, Continental French and German, with good music. Address one week, Mrs. B., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY School, South Orange, N. J.—One hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad; an eligible and efficient school for boys, with modern improvements; spacious drill-room, armory and equipments; reopens Sept. 16. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal; J. W. MILEY, instructor in mathematics and Upton's tactics, with competent instructors also in French, German and drawing. Terms, $500 per annum and no extras.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas. Hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 3. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE.—SELECT FRENCH, GERman, and English literary, classic, and commercial day and boarding school, No. 35 East 62d-st., near to Central Park, will reopen Sept. 15. Prospectus sent by mail. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$300 a year, pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to thirty-five.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

A GOOD HOME; PLEASANT, HEALTHY LOCAtion; solid instruction with a small number and moderate terms. Send for a circular of the Neshanic Institute for boys, Neshanic, Somerset County, N. J. Rev. P. D. OAKEY, Principal.

MISS M. F. DUVERNET WILL RESUME HER French, English, and German classes for little and older girls, at her residence, No. 46 West 32d-st., Sept. 15. A limited number of boarders received.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—OUR AIM IS parental care and thorough preparation for business or college; reference to actual patrons. Address at Unionville, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD DESIRES PRIvate pupils or a position in a private school; best references in Cambridge and New-York. Address H. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

THE MISSES LANE WILL REOPEN THEIR Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 49 West 48th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Application may be made as above.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AND A good home at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Work recommences Sept. 11. Boys, "Fall in."

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The sixteenth annual term of this Institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones-st., corner Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, 1873. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues or information, as to course of study, &c., address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c.

THE ALBANY LAW SCHOOL.

The course of instruction in this school commences on the FIRST TUESDAY, the 2d day of September. Apply to ISAAC EDWARDS, No. 74 State-st., Albany, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who want good teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. No. 14 Bond-st., New-York. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE AS a teacher, desires an engagement in a seminary or school where he can give instruction in the French language and classics. Address M. E. P., Box No. 340 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A TUTOR, RESIDENT IN THE HOUSE, for a family of five, between the ages of eight and sixteen. Address, stating what applicant can teach, where educated, age, terms and references, PATER FAMILIAS, Box No. 3,906 Post-office, New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday Evenings 5 to 7.

Assets—Eleven Million Dollars.

Surplus—Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Bank books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President.

T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE FROM Steamer Seawanhaka, from Glen Cove, on Monday, Aug. 18—A TRUNK, marked "H. G." on end. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to No. 42 East 23d-st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 23, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 30, at 10 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 13, at 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Aug. 21, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Aug. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Aug. 28, 9 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Sept. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Sept. 6, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CERACHE, No. 102 State-st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake-st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

Trinacria....Wed., Aug. 20 | Australia....Sat., Sept. 6
California....Sat., Aug. 23 | Olympia....Wed., Sept. 10
Caledonia....Wed., Aug. 27 | Victoria....Sat., Sept. 13
India....Sat., Aug. 30 | Columbia....Wed., Sept. 17
Italia....Wed., Sept. 3 | Castalia....Sat., Sept. 20

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin & state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $85	$75 and $85
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations.	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any sea-port or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK

*Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 13 | Samaria, Saturday, Aug. 16
Algeria, Wednesday, Aug. 20 | Tripoli, Saturday, Aug. 23
*Russia, Wednesday, Sept. 3 | Calabria, Saturday, Sept. 6
*Java, Wednesday, Sept. 10 | Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 13

*These steamers steerage passengers do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris $15, gold, additional. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCOTIA, to embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, 1873.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The following vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FERDIRE.....Dauex...Saturday, Aug. 23
LAFAYETTE.....Romain...Saturday, Sept. 6
EUROPE.....Lemarie...Saturday, Sept. 20
VILLE DU HAVRE.....Surmont...Saturday, Oct. 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL (Eng.,) DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:

ARRAGON, Western.....Wednesday, Aug. 27
LAPLAND, Jones.....Wednesday, Sept. 3
GREAT WESTERN, Stanley.....Saturday, Sept. 27
CORNWALL, Gibson, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Intermediate, $45 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. F. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-powered iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. Freeman.....Aug. 27, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. W. Freeman.....Sept. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth.....Sept. 10, 8:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. Price, Jr.....Sept. 17, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Morgan.....Sept. 24, 8 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Grant.....Oct. 1, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

SCOTT, Grogan.....Saturday, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, Webster.....Saturday, Aug. 30, at 9:30 A. M.
BRAIN, Jackson.....Saturday, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
ITALY, Thompson.....Saturday, Sept. 13, at 10:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29 currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Aug. 20—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. Seabury, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer ALASKA, Capt. Nolen, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Manzatan and Manzanillo. Also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The steamer COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on Aug. 23, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

H. J. Bullay, Supt. Geo. H. Bradbury, Pres't.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinkelpaugh.....Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. Slocum.....Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. Weir.....Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Aug. 26.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, Sept. 2.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, Sept. 9.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. R. JONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE.....Aug. 23
GLAMORGAN.....Sept. 13
PEMBROKE.....Oct. 4
GLAMORGAN.....Oct. 25

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS

First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$55 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, Aug. 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, Aug. 23, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Aug. 23, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, | GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A., G. & G. R. R., | Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. Beckett, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, Aug. 23.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,)
Or WM. P. CLYDE,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASKELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Kingston, Jamaica, ATLAS, Sept. 4.

For Porto-au-Prince, Cayenne, Laguyra and Puerto Cabello, ARIEL, Sept. 5.

For Porto-au-Prince and Carthagena, CLARIBEL, Sept. 16.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
FERRER AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only).....Aug. 21
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only).....Aug. 28
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only).....Sept. 4
CUBA (Havana and Mexico) Noon.....Sept. 6

For freight or passage apply to
P. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 2,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

Steamer SILVAN GLEN, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND, Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.

NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold at all the principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st; No. 1,502 Broadway, No. 596 6th-av., corner 35th-st; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 827 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,
From foot 23d-st., East River.
EXCURSION
Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-St., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 15th	9:00 A. M.	Friday, 15th	1:30 P. M.
Saturday, 16th	10:00 A. M.	Saturday, 16th	2:30 P. M.
Sunday, 17th	9:30 A. M.	Sunday, 17th	3:30 P. M.
Monday, 18th	11:30 A. M.	Monday, 18th	4:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 19th	2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 20th	5:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 20th	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 21st	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 21st	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 22d	7:00 A. M.
Friday, 22d	3:00 P. M.		

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 19th	11:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 19th	6:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 20th	7:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 20th	3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 21st	7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 20th	8:00 P. M.
Friday, 22d	8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 21st	3:00 P. M.
		Friday, 22d	3:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

DAILY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier 36, East River, one slip above Catharine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Glen Cove, Sea Cliff and Glen Island; 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. 15 minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

Saxton & Seabury, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
June 1, 1873.

FOR CATSKILL,
THE FLOATING PALACE, NEW CHAMPION,
Leaves Franklin-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 6 P. M. Propeller ANDREW HARDEN opposite days, at 5 P. M.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES. EXCURSION tickets to Halifax and return, $22.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEWARD will leave Christopher-st. N. R. at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 6 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st. each way, for passengers only.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—THE beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves foot of Market-street every afternoon at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Pier 27 E. R., 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

BUY TICKETS TO PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON, via NEPTUNE LINE, Pier No. 27 North River; fare $4 25, cabin; $3 25, deck.

NO MIDNIGHT CHANGES.

ISAAC ODELL, Agent.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FORT LEE, PALISADE VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M., 2, 5:10, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. Simmons. Capt. B. M. Simmons.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. Magoun, General Freight Agent.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

Morrisania—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.

Fulton Slip—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st. All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE FOR SING SING AND MONA ISLAND.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave the foot of Harrison-st., Pier No. 34, every morning at 8 o'clock, touching at 8:15; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. Returning leaves Iona Island at 2 o'clock; Sing Sing, 3:10 P. M.; arrive at New-York at 5:30.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," 9:40 and 10:50 A. M., 3:05 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M., and via P. W. and B. R. R., at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:20, 4, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M., 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M. Accommodation at 4 P. M.

For Newark at 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 9:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 5 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10, 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:50 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," 6:40 A. M., 4:05 and 9:15 P. M. Sundays, 6:40 A. M.; and via P. W. and B. Railroad 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 6:40 A. M.

From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:20, 11:55 A. M.; 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 9:15, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:25, 11:20 A. M.; 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery, yard.

A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connect at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connect at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

JOHN E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. Baldwin, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains depart and arrive at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York:

Depart.		Arrive.	
8:10 A. M.	—Mail for Patchogue, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead	6:05 P. M.	
9:40 A. M.	—Rockaway Express	6:52 P. M.	
10:40 A. M.	—Islip Accommodation, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach	4:30 P. M.	
1:40 P. M.	—Babylon Acc'n, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach	10:35 P. M.	
3:40 P. M.	—Babylon Express, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach	9:45 A. M.	
4:10 P. M.	—Fire Island and Patchogue Ex.	10:05 A. M.	
4:40 P. M.	—Patchogue Acc'n, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead	9:00 A. M.	
5:10 P. M.	—Hempstead and Rockaway Ex.	8:40 A. M.	
5:40 P. M.	—Islip Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway	8:05 A. M.	
6:40 P. M.	—Babylon Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway	6:46 A. M.	
9:30 A. M.	—Sundays only, from Bushwick-av. for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach, arriving at Bushwick at	7:00 P. M.	

Baggage checked at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York; and South Ferry, Brooklyn.

L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M. and 8:05 P. M. via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:05, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.,) and 8:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M., via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of

PACIFIC MAIL.

A CRISIS IN ITS AFFAIRS.

THE ACTION OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY—THE HOPES AND SCHEMES OF THE BULLS AND BEARS.

Various rumors were floating about in Wall-street yesterday regarding the condition and probable future of Pacific Mail. As a matter of course, these reports were of the most conflicting nature, and had for their object, on the one hand to advance the price of the stock, and on the other to depress it. The parties said to be most prominently interested and the leaders of the two cliques are Jay Gould and Rufus Hatch. Rumor places Mr. Hatch at the head of the bull clique, and Jay Gould as the leader of the bears. The speculators who are pinning their faith upon either party are said to be strong financially and willing to risk their dollars upon the result of the contest. The bull clique, for some time past, has apparently been in the ascendant, as the price of Pacific Mail has continued to advance steadily. This, it is claimed by the believers in Pacific Mail, is the result of a real improvement in the condition of the affairs of the company. New iron steamers have been completed and put into service, and the Government subsidy insured. The steamer Colon, which is of the new iron fleet and which arrived at this port yesterday, after a voyage of about twenty-seven days, earned $44,000 in the trip, of which $26,000, or nearly $1,000 per day is claimed to be profit. The Panama Railroad directors too, it is said, determined to lend the Pacific Mail Company $500,000, to pay off debts incurred in the construction of the new fleet, and the matter was to have been settled at a board meeting of the Panama Railroad Company, yesterday, but for some reason a quorum was not present. Members of the bull clique in Pacific Mail do not hesitate to say that some of the prominent "shorts" prevailed upon a couple of the Panama directors to absent themselves, so that the scheme for obtaining money to help out the company from its difficulties would be frustrated, and of course, applications from creditors to throw the concern into bankruptcy, would be in order. The few directors who figured at the Panama meeting, could do nothing in the absence of a quorum, and no action was taken regarding the loan.

On the other hand, parties on the bear side of Pacific Mail say that the Panama directors did not intend to lend any money to the Pacific Mail Company, and if they did they were afraid to brave the vengeance of the Panama stockholders, some of whom got up the following protest:

To the Trustees of the Panama Railroad Company:

GENTLEMEN: A report has been current in this City for several days past, that you were about making a loan of the money belonging to the Panama Railroad Company to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and take a lien on one or more of their steamers as a security therefor. As stockholders of the Panama Railroad Company, we protest against any such action by you, and give you notice that in case of loss, we shall hold you personally responsible. Our reasons for objecting to such loan, among others, are as follows: The nature of the property offered as security, and the many hazards to which it is exposed, make it unsafe to loan money upon it. The present financial condition of the company renders it morally certain that it will sooner or later go into bankruptcy, and no money that it can borrow will give permanent relief. We beg to call your attention to some of the facts on which this last conclusion is predicated.

While the company is the owner of about thirty-six steam-ships, many of their number are lying idle, being unseaworthy, and rapidly depreciating in value from non-use. Of the remainder, but one is earning sufficient to pay current expenses. It is not pretended that the company has any money in its treasury; on the contrary it is well understood that it has recently been kept from protest by advances made by those of its directors who were interested in appreciating its stock and who will embrace the first opportunity for reimbursement.

Again, the company owe Mr. Roach on contracts for building new steamers, a large amount of money which they are unable to pay, and which sum will be increased at an early day in September to nearly or quite $500,000. In addition to this they owe a floating debt of about $350,000, the payment of which cannot long be postponed.

Besides their steam-ships the Company have no property upon which they can rely for immediate relief. The subsidy secured to it by act of Congress has already been pledged for moneys due, and its continuance beyond the next Congress is a matter of grave doubt, for their seems to be a settled conviction in the public mind that the act granting it will be then repealed by reason of the notoriously corrupt means employed to procure its passage. It seems to be generally believed that $900,000 stands falsely charged on the books of the company to the San Francisco account, which was corruptly used in Washington, to procure favorable legislation.

You must be aware that any lien you can take on steam-ships may become subservient to other claims, such as bottomry bonds, salvage, &c., thereby rendering your security valueless. There is another reason why we should object to loaning money on the property of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, quite irrespective of its present deplorable financial condition, and that is that its affairs are administered by men who are not engaged in commercial pursuits, and have no experience whatever in the business which they conduct.

Besides this, many of them are speculating in the stock of the company, some seeking a rise and others a fall, and resorting to the usual means to accomplish that purpose. It is to this fact that this once rich and prosperous corporation owes its downfall, and a continuance of the management which led to it does not promise well for its future. The funds of the Panama Railroad Company are now invested upon securities upon which you can realize at once, if necessary, and are secure beyond the possibility of loss. To change the loans upon such securities as the Pacific Mail offers you would be such a palpable and gross violation of your trust as would render you liable for all damages that might be sustained by its stockholders.

It will be observed that this "protest" was given to the Press without any names signed, although it is claimed that a long list was appended to the original document. Besides this the Pacific Mail bear clique claim to have an injunction prepared to prevent the Panama directors from taking any action whatever toward a loan, based upon the facts as set forth in the above protest. They also claim that unless the money is obtained by the Company in a short time the latter will inevitably be thrown into the hands of a receiver, in which case the business cannot help going to ruin.

LIABILITY OF BONDSMEN.

A motion was made, yesterday, on behalf of the District Attorney, before Judge Robinson, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to declare the bond of Charles Goldin, for $5,000, forfeited. The bond was given for the release of Charlotte Newman, charged with the larceny of a $500 shawl from the store of McCreery & Co., in which she was employed. On the day when the case was set down for trial, the accused failed to appear, but Mr. Goldin, the bondsman, being notified of her absence, proceeded in search of her through the States and Canada, and after a few months' labor, succeeded in bringing her back and surrendering her to the authorities. The District Attorney accepted a plea of guilty of a lesser grade of crime than that for which she was indicted, and the prisoner was sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison. It is now claimed on the part of the District Attorney that, notwithstanding the bondsman went to the trouble and expense of hunting his principal all over the country, brought her back, surrendered her to the authorities, who accepted her plea of guilty, and she sentenced to State Prison, he is still liable to pay the amount of his bond. This claim is made on the ground that the accused was not produced on the day for which the trial was fixed, on which day a material witness could have been produced who was absent in Europe when she was subsequently surrendered, and whose testimony might have secured a conviction of a higher crime.

Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, who appeared for the bondsman in opposition to the motion, contended that the latter had substantially complied with the terms of his bond; that the object of the bond had been accomplished by the surrender of the accused and her sentence for the crime; that the witness absent was the superintendent of the store of McCreery & Co., and to all intents and purposes one of the prosecutors; that he was absent without the connivance or procurement of either the accused or her bondsman; that the trial could have awaited the return of the witness if the District Attorney had so desired, and for any error of judgment of the latter in accepting a lesser plea instead of awaiting trial, the bondsman should not be held either legally or equitably liable, and the enforcement of the forfeiture would, even if it could be legally accomplished, seem to be an exercise of excessive professional diligence, and the source of a great and unmerited wrong.

Judge Robinson withheld his decision to allow Mr. Sullivan to present affidavits of McCreery & Co. as to the circumstances attending the absence of their superintendent—the witness mentioned.

ARREST OF AN ESCAPED PRISONER.

On the 18th of April last Thomas Murphy, alias "Dublin Joe," said to be a notorious pickpocket, was arrested by Detective Farley, of the Central Office, and while that officer was taking Murphy and a confederate to the Tombs Police Court for examination, they both escaped. Farley, it will be remembered, was riding down-town with his prisoners on the front platform of a Fourth-avenue car, and at the corner of Centre and Hester streets Murphy jumped off the platform, and ran up Hester-street toward the Bowery. Calling upon the passengers to secure the other man, Farley pursued Murphy, but did not succeed in overtaking him. When he returned from his unsuccessful chase, he found that the other prisoner had during his absence walked off and escaped. Farley brought the matter before the Grand Jury, and an indictment was found against Murphy. A bench-warrant was issued for his arrest, but search for him proved unavailing until a few days ago, when he was found in Philadelphia, and arrested by Detective Taggart. On being informed of the arrest of the fugitive Farley procured a requisition from Gov. Dix on Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, and proceeding to Philadelphia brought the prisoner to this City last evening. He will be arraigned at the Court of General Sessions to-day, and will be tried at an early day.

THE SHERIFF OF KINGS COUNTY.

SERIOUS CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST HIM AT THE MEETING OF THE BROOKLYN SUPERVISORS YESTERDAY.

The Board of Supervisors of Kings County met yesterday afternoon at the Court-house, Supervisor John W. Coe, of the Thirteenth Ward, in the chair. A petition from Robert Boyd and Charles H. Davis, bondsmen for William J. Fisher, the divorce lawyer, who had absconded, was received, asking for a remission of their responsibility, and Supervisor O'Connell moved that on the payment of $1,000 to the County Treasurer the property seized be released. The whole matter was referred to the Law Committee. Sundry small bills were referred to the Finance Committee. The officers of the Twenty-third Regiment were authorized to make, at their own expense, certain alterations in the fixtures, heaters, &c., without prejudice to the county. The salary of the Town Clerk of Flatbush was fixed at $100. The Finance Committee reported a number of small bills which were ordered to be paid. The County Auditor reported a number of bills, amounting in the aggregate to $49,826 37. On the contract of John Gilfoyle for building the female prison at the Penitentiary, Supervisor Johnson moved that $10,000 be paid on account, leaving a balance of $1,800 on hand, to allow for any defects in the heating apparatus. After some debate the motion of Supervisor Johnson prevailed. Supervisor Coe then left the chair, and moved that the Sheriff's bills for $10,056 20 should be laid on the table, and, on being asked for an explanation, presented the following charges:

Charge I. That in the bill rendered and sworn to by Sheriff Williams as being correct, for the quarter commencing April 1 and ending June 30, 1873, in which he charges the county with 23,258 days' board to prisoners, that he has charged in said bill for 6,000 days' board more than has been furnished by him to the county, and for which he now asks to be paid.

Charge II. That in the bill of Sheriff Williams, for the quarter commencing Jan. 1 and ending March 31, which was rendered to the county and sworn to as being correct by him contained, and for which he was paid, for 7,000 days' board for prisoners more than he actually furnished.

Charge III. That commitments are charged for in said bill which are entirely fraudulent, the prisoner never having been sent to jail.

Charge IV. That there is not one out of every ten prisoners that are committed to the County Jail that remain in jail for the full term of their sentence.

Charge V. That money is received at the jail for the liberation of prisoners, for which no return is made to the proper authority.

Charge VI. That commitments being made out by the justices, and delivered to the jail, are raised to represent more days than the prisoners remain in jail, or were sentenced as per commitment.

Charge VII. That a large number of prisoners are sent to the jail for which commitments and board are charged, that do not remain in the jail one hour.

Charge VIII. That there is a large amount of money due the county by Sheriff Williams, received for debtor prisoners, for which he has not made any return to the county as he is directed to do by chapter 813, Laws of 1869.

It was moved that the matter be referred to a committee of three, consisting of Supervisors Coe, Ryder, and Cottrell, for investigation, with power to send for persons and papers.

Sheriff Williams having entered the chamber of the Board of Supervisors, on motion of Supervisor Harman, the Sheriff was allowed to address the board. Mr. Williams then spoke in a firm and clear voice to the following effect: He said that it was not more than five minutes previous that he had become aware of the fact that charges of any kind had been introduced into that body. That was the first information that he had received from any quarter, that any charges were to be presented at that board or elsewhere. He would not go into any defense of the charges; but he considered that it was nothing more than right that, as the charges were thus sent forth broadcast, that he should be allowed to state that they were false from beginning to end. He demanded the fullest investigation, as he had never wronged any person to the value of half a farthing. He characterized the whole of the charges as entirely untrue, and wished the question fully investigated. He hoped that it would not rest there, but that the Supervisor who had made the charges should be compelled to prove their truth, or be branded, as he would certainly deserve to be, in the event of their being proved false. The charges were doubtless brought under the belief that he, the Sheriff, would have been absent, and he desired nothing better than a thorough examination of the matter. He added that he was ready to make every explanation of the latter charges, for the County had never made any provision for civil prisoners, and the Sheriff has always been allowed to retain the fees for debtor prisoners to reimburse himself for unavoidable expenses.

Some debate arose on the justice of allowing Supervisor Coe, the accuser, to sit on that committee, but it was finally decided by the Chair that by all parliamentary rule the mover of the resolution must be appointed as one of the committee.

Several members of the Board rose to defend Sheriff Williams, but when the question of appointing the Committee was brought to a vote, the whole of the twenty-two members voted for the question.

After the transaction of some minor business the Board adjourned until Sept. 9.

CONFUSED COPARTNERSHIPS.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Daniels, a motion was made in the suit of Mrs. Howarth against Dwight Webb and Henry L. Williams, for the appointment of a receiver of the estate of Jacob Worman, deceased, of which defendants were appointed executors.

The complaint of Mrs. Howarth is to the effect that Jacob Worman died leaving a considerable estate, largely consisting of an interest in the New-York and Ohio Coal Company, of which plaintiff and others, stepdaughters of the deceased, were made legatees, and the defendants executors; that defendant Webb being a non-resident, qualified in the sum of $10,000 and assumed the management of the estate, from which he excluded his co-executor Williams; that both have since acted hostile to each other, each claiming a partnership interest in the estate to the peril of the interests of the creditors and legatees; that Webb, the active manager of the estate, has appropriated funds thereof to his own use; that his management has been careless and extravagant; that his inventories have been imperfect; that he is insolvent and his bonds of doubtful validity, he having, since their execution, moved into the State, and his bondsmen applied to be relieved from liability. She, therefore, asks that both executors be removed, and that pending the issue of the suit a receiver of the estate be appointed.

Webb answers by denying the allegations of the plaintiff's complaint, and sets up the circumstances under which the leases to the coal company were obtained in his name jointly with the deceased, by whom he was always treated as a partner, and the defendant, Williams, not. He also opposes the motion for a receiver on affidavits of other parties to the effect that he has not been guilty of waste, but that the money expended by him for the company was so expended in the interest of the estate. He denies that he is insolvent, but, on the contrary, is worth $40,000 over and above all his just debts.

Williams, the other defendant, appears in the case, favoring the appointment of a receiver, and asks judgment declaring him to have been a partner of the deceased, and relieving him from liability for the management of the estate, he not having participated therein.

After hearing argument of counsel for the respective parties, Judge Daniels took the papers, reserving his decision.

UNITED ORDER OF AMERICAN MECHANICS

The State Council of New-York Order of United American Mechanics met in their annual session, yesterday morning, in the Council Chamber of the Manhattan Council, No. 208 Eighth-avenue. All the officers of the State Council were present, consisting of State Councilor Ellis Dodge, from Council No. 37, of Brooklyn; Secretary R. T. Brown, from Council No. 14, New-York City; Treasurer L. Freeland, from Washington Council, New-York City; Vice Councilor James Van Brunt, from the Empire Council No. 19, of Brooklyn; Inductor John V. Grant, from Fame Council No. 5, of Brooklyn, and Examiner George Luther, from the Excelsior Council No. 14, New-York City.

Seventy-five councils throughout the State were represented by delegates, the admission of whom into the State Council, and the reading of the minutes of the last session, occupied the morning. About ninety members were present. At noon a recess of about half an hour was taken. The afternoon was occupied in the discussion of the question of amending the constitution and by-laws.

Yesterday afternoon, seventy-eight counties being represented, State Councilor Dodge presiding, grand officers were elected for the ensuing year, as follows: Col. John Missing, Councilor; John Trowbridge, Vice-Councilor; Lawrence Freeland, Treasurer; George H. Mitchell, Secretary; Robert Love, Protector; ——— Underhill, Inductor; Col. Stegman, Representative of the National Council. After the election the newly-elected officers were installed.

In the evening Col. Missing presided, and the session was occupied in the discussion of amendments to the constitution and by-laws.

EAST SIDE ODORS.

HOW THE EAST RIVER GAS-WORKS AFFECT REAL ESTATE—A DEPRECIATION OF TWENTY PER CENT. IN PROPERTY.

The residents of that portion of the City lying between Stuyvesant-square and Twenty-second-street, and Third-avenue and the East River, have time and again called the attention of the Press and public to the offensive and stifling odors proceeding from the gas manufactories on the East River. The nuisance, however, has never been abated, and will, if permitted to continue, have the direct effect of almost depopulating the whole of the district affected by it. The residents of the locality suffer intolerable annoyance from the offensive odors alluded to, and, as a natural consequence, quit that portion of the City as speedily as they can suit themselves elsewhere. When an easterly or north-easterly wind blows, the smoke and suffocating gases emitted from the gas-works are driven over the entire district, and poison the air to such an extent that the occupants of the houses are compelled to close their windows tight, in order to exclude the offensive element. Bad as this state of things is in cool weather, it is only during the intense heat of our sultry Summers that the full extent of the nuisance can be realized. On warm evenings, when doors and windows are thrown as wide open as possible, in order that the cool evening air may be enjoyed, and the residents of more favored localities are accustomed to sit on their stoops and balconies, the dwellers on the east side, if the wind happens to be in a particular direction, are debarred from this enjoyment. They are compelled either to inhale the poisonous atmosphere of the gas-works, or sit in their apartments with tightly-closed windows, in a temperature approaching the nineties. In bright, clear weather the odors ascend to a considerable height, and are only partially felt; but on damp, murky days they hang close to the ground like a leaden pall, and become simply intolerable. The air becomes offensive and suffocating, and unfit to be inhaled by any human beings who value their health.

In answer to a series of questions on the subject, a number of the residents of the cross-town streets between First and Fourth avenues stated that the odors from the gas-works render it almost impossible for them to inhabit their houses at certain seasons, and compel them, even in the hottest weather, to keep their doors and windows closed. The existence of such a nuisance, as might be expected, does even more serious injury to the residents in the locality than that of preventing them from enjoying fresh air, and produces the natural consequence, ill-health. Besides producing sickness, the presence of a tainted atmosphere renders it physically impossible for invalids to progress rapidly toward convalescence, and in the majority of cases the patient has to be removed to some other part of the City before health can be restored.

Both physicians and patients attribute the existence of this deplorable state of affairs to the presence of the noxious vapors alluded to, and assert that the existence of much of the ill-health common to the locality can be traced to the same cause. The residents on the east side complain bitterly of the nuisance, and state that had they been aware of its existence when about to take up their residence there, they would not have rented houses in the locality at any price. The majority state that they have experienced quite enough of the air of the east side, and will be only too glad when the 1st of May releases them from their tenancies. Those who own their houses are equally indignant, and condemn the Board of Health in strong language for not taking action in the matter. The latter class of residents are anxious that decided action should be taken with a view of abating the nuisance, and offer in common with the owners of real estate to subscribe liberally toward that object. Apart from the injury inflicted on this populous and valuable portion of the City, in a hygienic point of view, there is another and almost equally glaring injury inflicted on a large class of tax-payers by the depreciation in value of real estate. Complaints having been made by a number of real-estate owners in the vicinity of the gas-works, of decreased rents in consequence of the foul odors constantly perceptible, a reporter of THE TIMES visited the agent of some of the large properties on the east side, between the Cooper Institute and Twenty-third-street, to learn the truth of the matter. The agent expressed his willingness to give his experiences on the subject. He said that he found it difficult to get tenants to stay any considerable length of time, and was not able to obtain full rents for the houses. This was attributable entirely to the nuisance from the gas-works. When persons come to rent a house they always ask whether it is far from the gas-works, and whether the residents in the locality are much affected by the odors.

The occupants of first-class residences, who pay high rents, complain incessantly of the nuisance, and ask why the gas company cannot be compelled to manufacture gas without emitting suffocating vapors, and to consume their own smoke, as is done in Europe. The tenants in houses let out in French flats also complain, and even the occupants of the tenement-houses, who might be expected to be, to a certain extent, indifferent to odors, state that they cannot stand the smell, and are continually changing.

The rent of tenements is depreciated; much lower rents have to be accepted in consequence of the nuisance. In renewing the leases of property, the originals of which had been granted before the gas-works were built, decent rents are not to be gotten, and the property has to be submitted to arbitration. The depreciation in real estate is not less than twenty per cent., and in many instances twenty-five or thirty.

The reporter subsequently visited other extensive east side real estate agents, who corroborated the above statements in every particular.

RAILROAD VALUATION.

ASSESSMENT OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL, HARLEM, AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

A letter was recently addressed to THE TIMES in which the writer asks for information respecting the assessed valuation of the New-York Central, Harlem, and Hudson River Railroad Company's property. In that letter the property is estimated as worth upward of $20,000,000, and the valuation of the several lots owned by the company is set down as follows:

St. John's Park Depot	$2,000,000
Thirtieth-street Depot and grounds	2,000,000
Track, river bed, right of way, and franchises from St. John's Park to Spuyten Duyvil, stations, &c., north	3,500,000
Fourth-avenue and City track from City Hall to Forty-second-street, exclusive of depot grounds, with franchises and property	1,500,000
White-street depot, Twenty-seventh-street Depot, and Thirty-fourth-street Depot and grounds	3,000,000
Forty-second-street to Harlem River, tracks, branches, and franchises, estimated value, and would bring at auction for other companies	4,500,000
Forty-second-street Depot and grounds	3,000,000
Rolling stock, engines, machinery, &c., in New-York, office furniture, and personal property	2,000,000
Total	$21,500,000

The writer also asked how much of this amount is represented on the tax-books. With a view of ascertaining the facts, a TIMES reporter called upon Mr. Andrews, one of the Tax Commissioners, who gave him the following as the valuation of the company's property as it appears on the tax-books:

St. John's Park Depot	$1,300,000
Thirtieth-street Depot and grounds	806,000
Stations from St. John's Park to Spuyten Duyvil	250,000
White-street Depot, Twenty-seventh-street Depot, and Thirty-fourth-street Depot and grounds	1,256,000
Forty-second-street Depot and grounds	2,520,000
Total	$6,132,000

This amount is assessed upon property set down in the foregoing estimate as worth about $10,000,000. The remainder of the property does not come under the jurisdiction of the New-York Assessors. Mr. Andrews' explanation is that the estate of the company is assessed in the same proportion as other property; that the street-tracks are not subject to assessment, and that the franchise and personal property are included in the value of the company's stock and capital, which is assessable in Albany, where the principal office is situated.

From the above statements it will be seen that the assessed valuation ranges from forty to eighty per cent. on the full value of the properties which appear on the assessment-rolls, assuming our correspondent's estimate to be correct. On the St. John's Park Depot, which is set down at $2,000,000, the valuation on the assessment-rolls is $1,300,000, or sixty-five per cent. On the Forty-second-street Depot and grounds the rate of assessment is as high as eighty-four per cent. On the White-street Depot, Twenty-seventh and Thirty-fourth-street Depots and grounds the rate of assessment, according to the same standard of valuation, is forty-one per cent., while on the Thirtieth-street Depot and grounds, which are estimated at $2,000,000 and assessed at $806,000, the rate is forty per cent. If the franchises and personal property of the company be valued in the same proportion, the company have to pay more than their own share of the taxes, according to the ordinary standard adopted by the assessors. Our correspondent's estimate, however, may only be an approximation to the real value of the property named.

SINKING OF A JERSEY CITY STREET.

For years residents on the central part of Jersey City Heights looked forward to the completion of Montgomery-street, which would give them a magnificent avenue, leading directly to the river. The work was done at so great an expense that the authorities did not care to have the cost known, and the street was carried over a stone causeway, ranging from five to fifty feet in height, with deep foundations. Scarcely had it been finished when it was found that the bed on the meadows, made of piling and stones, would be insufficient, and a year ago the street began to sink, almost disappearing in places in the meadow-mud. The settling, however, seemed to have ceased, when the walls were again built up. Yesterday and Monday, however, the street fell in in three places to a depth of ten feet or more, so suddenly as to snap off the gas and water pipes. The heavy roadway forced out the immense walls, which in places disappeared in the swamp. It seems not improbable that the entire street, now utterly impassable, will have to be rebuilt, and the city will be put to an expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars to pay for the blundering of incompetent engineers.

WEALTH OF THE MENONITES.

A MOST REMARKABLE SET OF IMMIGRANTS—MORE OF THEM COMING ON THURSDAY.

The arrival in this country of the Russian Menonites has created quite an excitement among the officers of those railroad companies that have lands to sell in the far West. This immigration certainly is a most remarkable one, no set of men ever having arrived here before so well supplied with funds as these Russians. Hence their movements are destined to affect to a considerable extent the territory which they may elect to settle in. The richest man among those who arrived by the steamer Hammonia, from Hamburg, on Friday last, is a Mr. Peter Isaack, who brings his wife and four children. This gentleman brought with him $140,000 in gold, and was the only one who came in the first cabin. Another gentleman had with him $67,000 in gold, while all the rest brought from $4,000 to $25,000, each family averaging about $10,000. As there were some twenty families in the steerage this would make an aggregate of $200,000, which, with the money of Mr. Isaack, would give a total of $340,000 brought by twenty families. The result of so rich an immigration can hardly be overestimated.

Another fact is worthy of note—the large families of these Menonites. One family consists of twelve, one of eleven, one of nine, two of eight, one of seven, three of six, one of five, three of four, five of three, and five unmarried persons—making a total of sixty-nine children and forty-one adults. Their destination is some point in Dakota, although many, influenced by the representations of Tom Scott himself and his European agents, will settle on the line of the Texas Pacific Railroad. Tom Scott, now in Europe negotiating the bonds of the Texas Pacific, has not had, however, such a success with the Russians as he anticipated, most of them being unwilling to listen to the glowing representations made to them by all sorts of railroad agents, very sensibly preferring to examine for themselves the lands they are to settle and to study the country they are to inhabit. They are a quiet, moral, inoffensive people, self-denying and economical, and although they do not bring with them much in the way of talent or education—in fact, none of the latter—they will, by their united action, make whatever points they colonize thrifty, and rapidly build up the country around them. It will be some time before our people will gain their entire confidence, as they are conversant with the principal traits of American character, and, indeed, somewhat overestimate Yankee acumen. Before leaving Hamburg they were warned not to give any information as to their movements to any one, and even the dread of Russian spies has been held out to the simple people to keep them quiet. The result is that sheep-like they wander about in flocks, and follow only the beck of their trusted leaders. A fellow-passenger on the Hammonia states that the Russians were quite exclusive, and even proud to others on the voyage, well understanding the value of their money, which they had great fear of being stolen from them at this port. On Thursday of this week another Hamburg steamer will arrive, when the second installment of Menonites will reach here.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association was held yesterday afternoon, at No. 194 Broadway, Gen. Woodward presiding. The following circular was read by the Secretary:

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION, No. 194 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1873.

SIR: The first annual match of the National Rifle Association will be held at Creedmoor, Long Island, on Wednesday, Oct. 8 and the following days, at which, in addition to a number of prizes for individual marksmanship, consisting of medals, badges, and money prizes, presented by the association, or by individuals, there will be offered a number of valuable prizes to be competed for by "teams" from different regiments, among which are the following:

First—The "State Prize," of $500, to be awarded to that regiment of the National Guard of New-York whose "team" of twelve shall make the best score, the best shot in each team receiving also a gold-mounted rifle, presented by Remington & Co., valued at $75.

Second—A "Gatling Gun," valued at $1,500, presented by Dr. Gatling, open to "teams" from all militia organizations in the State of New-York. To be won twice.

Third—A "Silver Trophy," valued at $700, designed by the Gorham Manufacturing Company, and presented by Col. Church on behalf of the *Army & Navy Journal*, open to "teams" from all regularly organized military organizations in the United States, including the regular forces.

Fourth—The "First Division Prize," $100, presented by the State, and a prize of the same value presented by Major Gen. Alex. Shaler, open to "teams" from the First Division, N. G. S. N. Y.

Fifth—The "Second Division Prize," valued at $100, presented by the State, and prize of the same value presented by Major Gen. John B. Woodward, open to "teams" from the Second Division, N. G. S. N. Y.

Sixth—The "Jersey Challenge Cup," a silver trophy, valued at $100, presented by Hon. Nathaniel Niles, of New-Jersey, to be competed for by "teams" from the National Guard of that State.

It is hoped that this list will be largely increased previous to the opening, and it will therefore be kept open as long as possible for that purpose; and the association intends in addition to add to it such an amount as the condition of its funds will allow.

Particular attention is called to the fact that the best shot in each "team" will receive a separate prize in the State match.

As soon as the details can be arranged, a full programme will be issued, giving the particulars of the different matches.

In the meantime, however, it is desired that the commanding officers of such organizations as propose to compete will at once take steps to select the best shots in their commands as their representatives, so as to allow them an opportunity for practice. All organizations of the National Guard will be allowed to use the range without charge, upon making written application to the Secretary; they are required, however, to go as a body, in uniform, and under the command of their officers.

The association will furnish complete accommodation for a limited number of competitors upon the range during the match, if notified in time. They are also in hopes of making arrangements with the different railroad companies, so as to secure transportation for competitors at a reduced rate of fare.

They will also furnish miniature targets for aiming drill (*vide* Wingate's Manual, p. 47, 135,) gratuitously to the members of any "team," to assist them in their preliminary practice, upon written application to the Secretary, and would recommend their use as calculated to provide skillful marksmanship. By order

GEO. W. WINGATE, Secretary N. R. A.

Lieut. J. G. Story, of the Twenty-third Regiment, was elected a director in place of Alfred W. Craven, resigned. Gen. Shaler was appointed a committee to secure the $5,000 appropriation granted by the Legislature from the New-York Board of Supervisors, and Capt. Wingate and Col. Cullen a committee to obtain the same amount from the City of Brooklyn. A resolution was adopted entitling those who join the association after this date to membership until October next year. The meeting then adjourned.

MINOR CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Louis Vetter and Isabella Williams, both residing at No. 52 Crosby-street, quarreled at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and Louis beat Isabella about the head and face in a brutal manner. The woman was sent to Bellevue Hospital, and Vetter was locked up.....Martin Riley, of East Ninety-first-street, while at work in the tunnel at Ninety-third-street and Fourth-avenue, had his collar-bone broken by a derrick falling upon him....A basket containing a female child about one week old was found yesterday morning, in the area of the dwelling No. 211 East Eleventh-street....John Murphy, aged thirty-two, a carpenter, residing at No. 639 Second-avenue, fell form a ladder at the new building corner of Sixty-second-street and Lexington-avenue, and sustained serious injuries....Eugene Farley, while at work at No. 109 West Broadway, was severely injured by the elevator falling upon him....Mary Giblin, aged forty-eight, of No. 73 Mott-street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon, by jumping into the East River at the foot of Grand-street. She was rescued by Officer Reid, of the Thirteenth Precinct, and taken home.....During a quarrel yesterday afternoon between Patrick Houlihan, of No. 5 Batavia-street, and Timothy Reagan, of No. 59 Henry-street, laborers, who were at work on the new Post-office building in the Park, Reagan struck Houlihan, who fell through the beams to the floor below, and was seriously injured about the head. He was cared for at the Park Hospital, and Reagan was locked up....In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday Thomas Connors was charged with stealing, on Aug. 17, a trowel, valued at $1 25, and two adzes, valued at $3, the property of Michael McManus. Justice Shandly committed him to answer in default of $300....William Green was charged with stealing a coat from a house in Water-street, valued at $10, the property of Jas. Heaney, of No. 48 Eleventh-street, Brooklyn. Justice Shandley committed him in default of $300....Michael Conroy was committed by Justice Ledwith, yesterday, in default of $500 bail, on a charge of picking the pocket of Wm. H. Desbrow, of York-street, Jersey City. The complainant was sent to the House of Detention....In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Ledwith, Francis C. McDermott and Ed. F. Farrell were committed for trial, in default of $1,000 bail each, on a charge of breaking into the store of Geo. C. Charles, at No. 400 Fourth-avenue....Edward Matthews, aged nineteen, of No. 19 Morris-street, was kicked by a horse while at work on Pier N. 3 North River, yesterday, and was seriously injured. Taken to Park Hospital....Wm. Fitzpatrick, aged forty-five, of No. 302 West Tenth-street, fell from his truck in Fourth-street, yesterday afternoon, and sustained serious injuries.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Mr. Hallidy, who is said to be a candidate for the office of Commissioner of Charitable Correction, called upon Mayor Havemeyer yesterday, and had a long audience with him. The Mayor says he has not made any selections for the position, but the law provides that the nominations shall be made by the 1st of September....The resolution of Assistant Alderman Foley abolishing permits for receiving and delivering goods on the sidewalks, is to be submitted to the board next Thursday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The appointments to fill the two vacant Deputy Collectorships in the New-York Custom-house will, it is said, be made known to-day.

Controller Green paid yesterday in part, through his paymaster, Moor Falls, the laborers on boulevards and avenues, and will pay the balance to-day, amounting in all to $32,953 21.

The German journeyman cigar-makers held their regular meeting last evening in Gelb's Walhalla, No. 48 Orchard-street, Conrad Kuhn presiding. Only routine business was transacted.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday, John J. Jones was appointed Recording Clerk of the City Prison, in the room of Robert Cunningham, transferred as keeper to the prison attached to the Second District Court.

The Controller yesterday signed a warrant for the payment of the sum of $137,000 to the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, being a moiety of the expense incurred in the sinking of the track from the depot to the Harlem River, as authorized by the law of May 14, 1872.

The New-York and Oswego Railroad went into full operation yesterday. The distance is 333 miles, and including the branches, the company has now under control 538 miles of railroad. The road was projected in 1865, and the first train ran over the New-Jersey Division Nov. 5, 1869.

It was rumored in the Sheriff's office, yesterday, that a levy was to be made on the pictures in the Governor's Room of the City Hall, on the engines in the basement and an engine truck, in satisfaction of a judgment for $10,000, salary due Justice Fowler, which Controller Green had refused to pay.

The steam-ship Oceanic, from Liverpool, Aug. 7, and Queenstown Aug. 8, reached this port at an early hour yesterday morning. We are once more indebted to the management of the White Star line and to the officers of the steamer for valued newspapers, later by three days than those at hand by previous mails.

Martin Doyle and Hugh McCullough were arrested yesterday and brought before Commissioner Shields, charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit $10 bill on William Cregener, of No. 465 Third-avenue, a cigar-dealer. The note was tendered by the men in payment for a fifteen-cent cigar. Commissioner Shields held the prisoners, in default of $500 bail, to appear for examination to-day.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury from arrears of taxes, assessments, water rent, and interest, $3,224 72; assessments for street openings and improvements, and interest, $2,494 75; Croton Water rents and penalties, $2,067 21; house rent and market rents and fees, $840 75; licences, $14 75; fees and fines from Fifth Judicial District Court, $43 50; total, $8,685 68.

Vincenzo Motto, of No. 45 Crosby-street, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Marshal H. D. Monachesi and brought before Commissioner Osborn, charged with violation of the Civil Rights law, in holding two boys in involuntary servitude and inflicting punishment on them contrary to law. Motto denied the charge, but he was fully identified by the boys. Commissioner Osborn postponed the examination until this morning, and Motto was taken to Ludlow-street Jail.

Mary McIlvaney, aged eighteen years, residing in Seventeenth-street, near Avenue A, appeared before Commissioner Shields yesterday, and stated that a letter had been delivered at her former residence, No. 512 East Eighteenth-street, and handed to her father, by whom it was opened. She said there was an order inside to get money at some place in New-York for her to go to her aunt's in California. The Commissioner said he had no jurisdiction in the matter, and referred her to the Post-office authorities to ascertain if the party at No. 512 East Eighteenth-street were authorized to receive her letters.

BROOKLYN.

The base-ball game between the Mutuals, of New-York, and the Washingtons, of Washington, announced to take place to-day at the Union Grounds, Williamsburg, has been postponed until Thursday.

The body of Edward Morse, aged eighteen years, of No. 197 Third-avenue, New-York, who was drowned on Monday last, while bathing in Newtown Creek, at Penny Bridge, was yesterday morning found, and given into the charge of an undertaker to await the action of the Coroner.

Frank Presliska, aged forty years, employed in Havemeyer's sugar-house, foot of South Third-street, was last evening struck on the head with a piece of timber that was caught in the fly-wheel, and fatally injured. He was taken to his home in Willett-street, New-York.

Joseph Sennett, aged twenty-seven years, rigger, of No. 22 Carroll-street, while at work, yesterday, on the brig Helen M. R. Ewley, lying at the foot of Van Brunt-street, fell from the mast-head to the deck, and was seriously, if not fatally, injured. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

Michael Shannon, a laboring man, residing at the corner of Bolivar and Navy streets, while at work on the corner of Concord and Hudson avenues, was last evening knocked down by three young men and robbed of all his money. The men made their escape in a peddler's wagon along Fourth-avenue.

C. E. Sterns, of Boston, with his wife and child, were crossing by the Division-avenue Ferry yesterday afternoon, when Mrs. Sterns fell overboard. Her husband soon leaped after her, and prevented her from sinking until the deck-hands could rescue them from their perilous position. The husband and wife were then taken to a friend's house in Hewes-street.

For some time past a petty swindler, named Samuel McKay, has collected small sums of money from various storekeepers in Brooklyn, under the pretense of being a son of Dr. Moorhead. Among his victims are Joseph Edwards, of No. 115 Flatbush-avenue, and Joseph Guy, of No. 18 Flatbush-avenue. Up to the present time he has found no difficulty in eluding the police.

LONG ISLAND.

The Town Board of New Lots have awarded the contract for building the new Town Hall to Messrs. Sullivan & Seidler for $7,485.

Subscriptions to the fund for a monument to Major General George H. Thomas, have been collected in Jamaica and Flushing to the amount of $131 50, making the total amount collected to date, in the State, $4,558.

The Sanitary Inspector of Long Island City has ordered Oliver Charlick to remove the filth and garbage which he has caused to be dumped on Central-avenue and Flushing-street.

Mrs. Schmidt, the woman accused of having, in Long Island City, starved a child which had been placed in her charge, was yesterday sentenced to six months' imprisonment, or to pay a fine of $125.

There is at the present time forty-five prisoners confined in the Queens County Jail at North Hempstead. A committee from the State Charities Aid Association visited the jail yesterday. They report the prison as cleanly and well kept, and the prisoners well fed.

James Clark and James Larkins, two young roughs, visited the saloon of Mrs. Jane Wilson, in the village of Jamaica, on Monday evening, and after eating and drinking, refused to pay for what they had, and set upon Mrs. Wilson, beating her in a terrible manner and threatened her with still further punishment if she preferred a complaint against them. Warrants have been issued for their arrest.

The report of Mr. Palmer, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Long Island City, made to the Board of Education, shows that the payments made since last October, amount to $22,689 93—disbursed as follows: Superintendent's salary, $999,98; teachers' wages, $17,297 35; school supplies, $2,151 51; repairs and insurance, $445 21; furniture, $27 95; fuel and gas, $486 36; rent, $1,050; janitor's supplies, $23 00; incidental expenses, $140 60; taking school census, $68.

At the City Court of Long Island City, before Judge Pearse, twelve indictments for selling liquor without license were quashed on the defendants taking out the required license. John Delaney and John Wiley, two boys accused of grand larceny, pleaded guilty, and were sent to the House of Refuge. Sentence was suspended in the case of C. Reinford, assault, he having been more than two months in jail awaiting trial. Martin Schweid, charged with assaulting two women, was acquitted in one case, and held in $250 bail to answer the other. Charles Goldenhorn, for assault, pleaded in abatement an error in the indictment, his name being Goldhorn; held to bail. John Collins, Carnes, and Connors, for assault, were held over to next term.

STATEN ISLAND.

A bold attempt was made on Sunday night, by some Staten Island burglars to rob the premises of Mr. O'Donovan Rossa, on the Shore Road, at Tompkinsville. It was, however, unsuccessful.

James Russell, a printer from New-York, was arraigned yesterday, before Justice Garrett, at Stapleton, upon the charge of interfering with one of the police officers while in the discharge of his duties. He was committed to the County Jail in default of $25 fine.

Thomas Francis Meagher Post No. 88, (Faugh a Ballagh,) G. A. R., was organized last evening at Castleton, Staten Island, by Joseph Forbes, Assistant Quartermaster General, assisted by L. C. Mix, Aide de Camp, and a delegation from Strabham Lincoln Post No. 13, of New-York. M. T. Burke was elected Commander.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Within a few weeks past a number of burglaries have been committed in Port Chester, East Port Chester, and the immediate vicinity, and the robbers successfully eluded detection on the part of the police until Monday evening, when Officer Wm. B. Stillwell succeeded in ferreting out the place where the greatest portion of property was concealed, and arrested a woman as one of the party implicated in the commission of the robberies. It is believed that the entire gang will be captured.

The Sabbath-school connected with the Baptist Church at Mount Vernon, will hold their annual picnic in the woods at Chatsworth, two miles above New-Rochelle, to-day. The New-Haven train, which leaves New-York at 9 A. M., will convey the little folks, their teachers, and friends to their destination.

It is understood that a line of steamers will shortly commence running between Brooklyn and North New-York, in connection with the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad. It is thought that the large amount of passenger and freight traffic between Brooklyn and New-England calls for the accommodation contemplated.

NEW-JERSEY.

Only one-third as many peaches arrived in Jersey City yesterday as on Monday.

The Gentleman's Trot, at Waverley, which was postponed, will come off to-day.

The Mayor of Paterson announces that city in danger of bankruptcy unless rigid economy is used in the expenditure of the public moneys.

The contract for building the new railroad tunnel through Bergen Hill will be announced to-day. The new tunnel will be 4,400 feet in length.

An unknown woman was found dead this morning on the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Bound Brook. The body was removed to Newark.

James A. Grinstead passed through Jersey City yesterday, en route from Saratoga to Kentucky, with his celebrated horses Waverley, Jean Valjean, Crockford, and two others.

The deepening of the channel of the Passaic, at Woodside, which was begun some months ago by the Government, is progressing slowly on account of the extra quantities of rock it is found necessary to remove.

Mr. Jacob Wemyss attempted suicide yesterday afternoon by jumping into the Passaic from the Paterson Bridge at Newark. Mr. Wemyss was formerly of the West Indies. Pecuniary difficulties was the cause of the attempt.

Capt. Van Riper, of the Second Precinct, Jersey City, arrested James Goodwin on Madison-street, New-York, on Monday night, charged with being one of the men engaged in the robbery of the house of J. B. Emery, on Jersey-avenue, last week.

Coroner Amerant, of Paterson, has begun an inquest upon the body of Simon George, who died at St. Joseph's Hospital Sunday night. Deceased was brought to the hospital by two men, who stated that he was suffering from chills and fever, but it has been ascertained that he had been injured on the head, and also internally. George was employed in the powder-mill at Mountain View!

Mr. John Paul Bugie, the editor of the Highland *Sentinel*, is missing from his house on Jersey City Heights. He received a large amount of money on Friday, went to New-York intending to pay some bills, and has not since been seen. There is no reason to believe that he has absconded as his paper was rapidly increasing in circulation, and he has been doing well from a business stand-point.

KESHER SHIL BARZEL.

The annual meeting of the members of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Jewish Order of Kesher Shil Barzel of the Atlantic Coast was commenced yesterday at Pythagoras Hall, No. 134 Canal-street. There were upward of 200 delegates present, many of them from this City, Philadelphia, Boston, Newburg, Syracuse, &c.

After the presentation of credentials, the Secretary's report was heard, from which it appeared that the order had been increased 1,165 members during the past year, and that for the same time 116 ex-Presidents had been initiated in the Grand Order.

From the annual report of the Treasurer, it appeared that the capital of the subordinate lodges was $48,573. There had been paid out for the benefit of the sick about $5,000, and for the needy and distressed upward of $2,500. There was in the hands of the Endowment Committee, $4,074. To the widows and orphans of deceased members had been paid $23,000. There remained in the hands of the National Trust Company $53,000.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Grand Saar, H. Rosenthal; Deputy Grand Sire, Henry Lindemann; Grand Wassi, Charles Marks; Grand Sopher, Lumin Meyer; and Grand Treasurer, Wm. Bennett.

The new officers were then installed with the most imposing ceremonies.

A finance committee was then appointed, consisting of Messrs. A. J. Schwartzan, L. Suserson, L. S. Davison, M. Greenbaum, and A. Harrison; and also a committee on reports.

The Grand Order then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 118 cars reported to arrive, 2,431 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,998 head, or 294 cars, against 450 cars for the same time last week; the market was lifeless; but few buyers were present, and they were not disposed to operate freely; owners asked last week's closing prices for good Cattle; common stock are off ¼c., and Texans ¼c.; the receipts were generally of inferior grade; only 800 head were disposed of; sales, 271 head Texas Steers, ranging from 1,089 to 1,179 lbs., at $3 90@$4 62½; 33 head Illinois Steers, averaging 1,276 lbs., at $5 50; 157 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,169 to 1,339 lbs., at $5 20@$5 87½; 19 head Indiana Steers, averaging 1,343 lbs., on private terms; 22 head Cherokee Steers, averaging 901 lbs., at $3; 39 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 974 to 1,050 lbs., at $4 35@$4 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,200 head, against 6,200 head for the same time last week; the market is not fairly opened yet; prices have a downward tendency. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 290 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,300 head, against 8,200 head for the same time last week; the market was a shade stronger; sales of good Yorkers at $5 25@$5 30; choice lots would command $5 35; heavy Hogs, for Boston market, $5@$5 10; common Grassers, $4 90@$5.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Aug. 19.—Beef Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,174 head; no improvement in the demand and last week's prices were but poorly sustained; sales of choice, $10; extra, $9@$9 50; first quality, $8@$8 50; second quality, $6@$7 50; third quality, $4@$4 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 8,510 head; holders find it difficult to sell their flocks, and some of the lots sold at a loss to their owners of from $25 to $50 ₱ load; prices were from ¾c. to 1¼c. lower, according to quality; sales in lots were made at $2 75@$3 50 each; Extra, $4@$5; Spring Lambs, 6c.@7c. ₱ lb.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 19.—Flour in fair demand and firm; sales of Extra Spring at $5 85@$6 90. Wheat steady; sales No. 1 at $1 32½; No. 2, $1 27, cash; $1 23½, August; $1 15½, September. Oats steady; sales No. 1 at 33c.; No. 2 at 27½c. Corn dull and lower; sales No. 2 Mixed at 39c. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 1 sold at 66½c. Barley dull and nominal; sales No. 2 Spring at 98c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 10½c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; sales of Extra White at $1 72; No. 1 White, $1 57½@$1 58; Amber Michigan, $1 42@$1 43. Corn steady at 47c.@48c. Oats dull and declining; sales at 34½c.@35c. Receipts—22,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 19.—Flour in fair demand and firm; sales of medium at $6 25@$8. Corn dull and drooping at 57c.@60c. Oats quiet and weak at 41c.@42c. Bacon quiet and weak at 9½c. for Shoulders; 11⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides; 11½c. for Clear Sides. Lard and Pork dull and prices nominal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 19.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 38c. Resin nominally $2 50 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard; $3 35 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar higher; sales at $3 25.

HAVANA, Aug. 19.—Exchange quiet; on United States, short sight, currency, 33½@34 premium; short sight, gold, 52@53 premium; on London, 65@66 premium.

PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 19.—Printing Cloths a shade firmer, with moderate transactions on a basis of 6½c. for best 64 Squares, Standard and Extras.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—M. Tift, Mrs. and Miss Tift, Mrs. Benedict and son, Dr. Peck and wife, Capt. John McMahon, Miss De Witt, Mrs. De Witt and child, Miss Wilbur, Miss Morgan, Col. John Hamilton and wife and son, Mrs. Williamson and daughter, Capt. W. H. Woods, Col. Julian Hartridge, Capt. George A. Mercer, Miss E. M. Bancroft, E. S. Lathrop, Judge Wm. Schley, Miss Hamilton, Miss M. Hamilton, Mr. Pruden, Mr. De Witt, Mr. Pruden, Miss Pruden, Mrs. Ezell, L. D. Sheaffer, M. D., Mr. Pittman, A. J. Roundtree, A. F. Herzog, F. Hamerle, D. Greenfield, S. Seiler, James Newby, A. McAllister, Thomas Enright, W. B. Guerard, B. E. Guerard, Mrs. E. A. Serratius, J. G. Allen, Mr. Ketchum, John Payne, Miss M. A. Keane, Miss Allen, W. E. Mitchell, A. Wohl, R. Anderson, Thomas Sweat, Mr. Spear, Mr. McGarrah, H. W. Aspen, H. Strosser, Mr. Doane and wife, Mr. Yeule, wife and daughter, R. H. Nichols, E. J. Kennedy, Joseph Wheeler, M. J. Roberts, J. Patterson and wife, Miss Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Dandon, and 7 in steerage.

In steam-ship Minnesota, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Cooper, Misses Eva and Flora Cooper, Jerald Cooper and infant and 2 servants, Miss Tozer, R. O. Colt, Miss E. Colt, Miss M. McEvoy, Miss E. Lowe, Miss A. Kenealy, C. J. Sawtell, A. Davies, Jas. Powell, Jas. Alexander, Mr. Langford, Bishop Hendrickson, Rev. R. I. Sullivan, Rev. Thos. Walsh, Sister Vincent, Miss M. Pigott, Miss H. Sullivan, Mr. Prescott, P. S. Brown, P. H. Putnam, Miss H. Juel, Rev. P. McDonell, Rev. J. Butler, H. S. Wynkoop, Miss Wynkoop, Miss E. Wynkoop, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Mann, Miss Helen M. Mann, infant, and servant, G. R. Jones, Mark Reedy.

In steam-ship Oceanic, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Peters, G. Patridge, Lieut. Commander Higginson, Lieut. Col. Wise, E. C. Williams, R. W. Edis, C. W. H. Schultz, S. R. Owen, G. Thompson, Rev. Thomas Penrose, Edgar Holliday, Major Thomas H. Rossell, Rev. Father Lake, Rev. Father Carrigan, Rev. H. R. Waite, E. F. Driscoll, Rev. Father Smyth, Rev. Father Hynes, Surtas Irwin, F. P. Lovejoy, Chas. Reed, Esq., M. P.; J. C. Williams, Esq., Geo. Sykes, Dr. J. H. Lewin, Miss H. K. Paterson, Miss Mary R. Stokes, W. V. Lippincott, Mrs. Lippincott, J. Steininger, Mrs. Steininger, infant and nurse, F. G. Smith, T. E. Edwards, J. P. Edwards, D. J. Manning, Mrs. Manning, Geo. Kroger, J. Kroger, R. Greenhold, Geo. Wilkes, Mrs. Hartley, Master Hartley.

In steam-ship Ontario, from Rio Janeiro.—Miss Rose Tilden, Mrs. Louisa Farmer, J. M. Ribone, Alfred Martines, Chas. Thomson, Eugene de La France, Wm. Spaytre and wife, Mrs. Chas. R. Cotton and child, Olympia d'Assumbuga Alrion, J. V. Marriz, F. B. de Vas Concellas, A. A. de Silos Morses, G. F. Brown and wife, Miss Maria White, Isabel H. Moore, Franco de Paoela Baglida, Miss Estelle F. Viegla, Jerome Connors, Francis J. [illegible], A. J. [illegible], George Bradley, Col. Richard A. [illegible], A. Belfield and wife, G. Collimas, and eleven steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:15 | Sun sets....6:51 | Moon rises...8:31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.6:06 | Gov. Island.6:55 | Hell Gate....8:11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, Aug. 19.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Trinacria, (Br.,) Thompson, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Potomac, (Br.,) Louden, Liverpool, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Columbia, Curtis, Havana, Cuba, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; S. W. Garrett, Hicks, Baltimore, Md., W. Dalzell; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Neptune, Baker, Boston; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia.

Ship City of Lucknow, (Br.,) Walton, London, Henderson Brothers.

Barks Evening Star, (Br.,) Chick, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Exploration, (Ital.,) Longabordi, Odessa, A. P. Agresta.

Brigs N. A. Williams, Dermer, Limerick, Ire., P. I. Nevius & Son; Nuova, Providenza, (Ital.,) Mangascera, Gibraltar for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Hail Columbia, Brereton, Providence, J. D. Fish & Co.; Leonard Meyers, Hicks, Richmond, A. Abbott.

Schrs. Helen Augusta, Wills, Jacksonville, Fla., Evans, Ball & Co.; Francis Schubert, Ireland, Jacksonville, Fla., Slaght & Petty; Ben, Davis, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Minnesota, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool Aug. 6, via Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and 301 passengers to Williams & Guion. Aug. 17, at 1:20 P. M., lat. 41 60, lon. 65 16, passed steam-ship Napoli, (Br.,) from Genoa for New-York. Same date, at 5:30 P. M., lat. 40 50, lon. 66 15, passed steam-ship Celtic, hence for Liverpool. Same date, lat. 40 50, lon. 66 50, exchanged night signals with an Allan steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Ontario, Slocum, Rio Janeiro July 26, Bahia 30th, Pernambuco Aug. 1, Para 6th, and St. Thomas 13th, with mdse. and 39 passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Wilmington, Holmes, Havana Aug. 14, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah Aug. 16, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Aug. 16, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Bark Charles Kahl, (Ger.,) Mohr, Iquique 115 ds., with nitrate of soda to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Anna, (Rus.,) Grell, Fecamp, France, 40 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Aug. 17, off Nantucket, passed steam-ship Weser, hence for Bremen.

Brig New-York, (Ital.,) Bavarese, Naples 64 ds., with fruit and empty barrels to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Charlotte A. Littlefield, (of Bangor,) Carver, Talcahuana 85 ds., with nitrate of soda and wool to Fabbri & Chauncey—vessel to master. Aug. 18, off the Delaware, spoke brig Annie M. Knight, from Trinidad, for New-York.

Brig Mary Grace, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Fettes, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Luduskia, Means, Fall River.

Schr. Maud Malloch, Norwood, Providence.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Rockett, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cypress, Strout, Pawtucket.

Schr. Fannie Haumer, Brooks, Pawtucket.

Schr. Roanoke, Cook, Taunton.

Schr. J. L. Chers, Hathway, Taunton.

Schr. John Good Speed, Gorham, Somerset.

Schr. J. W. Bell, Pierce, Taunton.

Schr. Whistler, Keefe, Taunton.

Schr. Gold Hunter, McCarty, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Henry McLoon, Kenniston, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Ellen Allen Waite, Gardiner, with lumber for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. H. Young, Barrett, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.

Schr. A. J. Williams, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. A. Heaton, Phinney, Boston, for Philadelphia.

WIND—Sunset, light S. E.; cloudy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 19.—Arr. steam-ship Hecla, from Liverpool; barks Wilhelmine, from Leghorn; Paramount, from New-Orleans; brigs Pietro, from Trapanis; Veinceno, from Palermo; Ubaldiana, from Naquabo.

Spoken, July 27, lat. 31 22, lon. 49 36, bark Rebecca, Crowell, from Boston, for Buenos Ayres.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Arr. ship Ludwig Heyn, from Gottenberg; bark Grand, from Antwerp; brigs Isadora, from Port-au-Prince; Ocean Belle, from Savannah.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 19.—Arr. steamers Ashland, from Philadelphia; Falcon, from Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 19.—Arr. brig Knud, from Santos for orders, and sld. for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 18—8 A. M.—Arr. schrs. Jesse Hart, Alexandria, for Boston; M. W. Griffing, Middletown, for do.; Charles E. Smith, Philadelphia, for do.; Malabar, Rondout, for do.; Zampa, Weehawken, for Portsmouth; Atalanta, New-York, for do.; Island Belle, New-York for Machias; Pacific, New-York, for Danvers; Bonny Ives, New-York, for Ellsworth; Ida May, Philadelphia, for Kittery; W. B. Darling, Philadelphia, for Portland; Gentile, New-York, for Bath; Forest Home, Port Johnson, for Hingham; Village Belle, (Br.,) Providence, for St. John; Harriet Baker and Grace Cushing, Gardner, for New-York; Nellie, Calais, for Newark. Sld. schrs. Maggie Van Dusen, Caroline Kienzel, and Trade Wind. The schr. Herald, reported ashore yesterday on the Hedge Fence, came off this morning and proceeded. Wind E., fresh; cloudy.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ASPINWALL, U. S. C., Aug. 10.—The brig Wanderer, Capt. Oakin, from Boca Del Toro, for New-York, with a cargo of cedar, put in at this port on the 5th of August. The captain and mate were sick.

HAVANA, Aug. 19.—The steamer Morro Castle, from New-York, arr. here this morning.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19.—The steam-ship Ohio, Capt. Morison, from Philadelphia Aug. 4, arr. here to-day.

The Allan line steamers Moravian and St. Patrick arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 19.—The Inman line steam-ship City of Paris, Capt. Brooks, from New-York Aug. 9, for Liverpool, called here at 9 o'clock last night, and proceeded.

MOVILLE, Aug. 19.—The Anchor line steam-ship Columbia, Capt. Higgins, from New-York Aug. 6, for Glasgow, called here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 19.—The N. G. Lloyds steam-ship Rhein, Capt. Brickenstein, from New-York Aug. 9, arr. here to-day, and proceeded for Bremen.

HAVRE, Aug. 19.—The Hamburg-American steamer Holsatia sld. for New-York to-day, instead of on the 9th—her regular sailing day.

BREST, Aug. 19.—The Transatlantic line steamer Ville du Havre, Capt. Surmont, from New-York Aug. 9, arr. this forenoon.

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MINERAL SPRING WATERS,

examined and indorsed by the leading chemical authorities of the United States. NATURAL MINERAL WATERS kept on hand. The business (including the CENTRAL PARK MINERAL SPRINGS) continues the same as heretofore, Mr. Warker having withdrawn

March 1, 1869.